

NATIONALIST DEPOSITS IN HK BANKS WITHDRAWN Burmese Gov't Asked To Reopen Burma Road HK RUMOURS DENIED

Chungking, October 27.

The Nationalists made fresh moves in the economic and political fields and claimed their biggest success of arms since the Communists crossed the Yangtse in April.

The developments were:

Runs On Chinese Bank In HK Reported

Reports which could not be confirmed yesterday said that runs on certain Chinese banks occurred during the day. Depositors, said the reports, withdrew their accounts and re-deposited them in foreign banks.

Jap Trade With ECAFE Countries

Singapore, October 27. The Soviet delegate to the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Mr. S. S. Nemtchinov, told its plenary session here today: "We do not want a repetition of Japan's wartime Co-Prosperity Sphere idea."

Mr. Nemtchinov was moving an amendment to a resolution on trade, which said, inter alia, that "trade between Japan and ECAFE countries is complementary."

He said that this resolution would be open to ambiguous interpretation. While Japan spoke in wartime of prosperity for all, she meant prosperity and industrial progress for herself while other countries in the region supplied raw materials.

The Soviet amendment was that "trade between Japan and ECAFE countries will assist economic rehabilitation of countries in the region."

Obscured Meaning

The United Kingdom delegate, Mr. P. J. H. Sten, opposed the Soviet proposal on the grounds that it was only drafting an amendment which obscured the meaning of the resolution. The conference voted against the Soviet amendment by eight to one.

A Philippine amendment adopted by nine votes to one said, inter alia, that trade between Japan and ECAFE countries "is complementary at present," and would be beneficial to the region as a whole. A 2,500-word resolution making about 70 recommendations which was adopted by the session, urged a co-ordinated effort by the countries of the region to develop tourist travel. With this view it suggested the simplification and relaxation of controls, customs formalities and visas, also the encouragement of bilateral and multilateral agreements to waive passport requirements.—Reuter.

The Weather

At 6.00 AM GMT (4.30 PM HEST) the typhoon is centred 200 miles S.E. of Hanoi and is moving NE at about 20 knots. Pressure continues high over China. Today's Forecast—Light or moderate S. winds, fine. Yesterday's Weather—Maximum: 81.9 deg. Fah. Minimum: 70.9 deg. Fah. Rainfall: Nil. Total since Jan. 1—1961.7 mm.—77.28 ins. as against an average of 2057.5 mm.—81.00 ins. Readings at 10 a.m. 4.0 m. Bar. at sea, 1013.5—1013.5 m.b. Equals 29.94—29.94 inches. Rel. Humidity 87 61 % Dew Point 75 63 deg. F. Wind Direction NNE 2 by S Wind Force 7 12 knots. Tides—Time Ht. High 0119 7.7 Low 1000 1.9

1—Government agencies were ordered to withdraw their deposits from banks in Hong Kong before the close of business tomorrow. This action apparently was taken for fear the British might freeze Nationalist holdings in Hong Kong, if London recognises the Communist regime in Peiping.

2—The Nationalists approached the Burmese Government on the question of re-opening the Burma Road, at one time China's main supply route during the war against Japan. The National Highway Administration's necessary repairs on the China stretch of the road could be completed in three months. The Nationalists declared the only difficulty was a diplomatic one, that of obtaining Burma's co-operation.

3—The Nationalists claimed 20,000 Reds were slaughtered after the Communist invasion of Kinmen (Quemoy) Island, North East of Red-held Amoy. They also claimed 4,000 Reds taken prisoner, including the commander of the 28th Army and three regimental commanders.

Four mountain guns, 5,000 rifles and 230 heavy and light machineguns were stated to have been among the booty taken.

Neutral observers said they would be more inclined to credit the Nationalist claims if Government forces succeeded in holding Kinmen which remains to be seen.

Apart from working toward putting the Burma Road back into operation, the Nationalists indicated they would improve the condition of highways in the mainland areas they control, notably the route between Kunming and Chungking.

There was also talk of securing French co-operation, towards restoring the Yunnan railway which used to link Kunming with the Indo-China port of Haiphong.

The China section of this railway was largely destroyed by the Chinese themselves during the war to impede an invasion of Yunnan by the Japanese forces then occupying Indo-China.

Chiang To Visit Chungking

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is expected here next week to preside over a meeting of the 12-man Emergency Council, Nationalist China's supreme war cabinet.

Eight members of the council are already in Chungking. They include Acting President Li Tsung-jen and Premier Yen Hsi-shan. The general purpose of the coming meeting will be to devise means to carry out Nationalist plans for total war against the Reds.

High quarters here say there is no basis for Hong Kong rumours that Chiang Kai-shek intends to announce his resignation of the post of President of the Republic of China.

A key official, who requested anonymity, declared: "The Generalissimo has repeatedly made clear that he does not intend to resign the Presidency. At the same time, he said that he would not give up his revolutionary leadership. As the leader of the Kuomintang, Chiang will continue to help the Government in the fight against the Reds."

Foreign quarters, too, doubt whether Chiang would resume the Presidency. Such a move, they point out, would create a delicate and very embarrassing problem, as it would be a come-down for Acting President Li Tsung-jen. They declare it would be the last thing Chiang or anyone else could think of just now, especially as Li Tsung-jen's friend, General Po Chung-hsi, commands the largest army the Nationalists now have on the mainland.—Associated Press.

Red Defeat On Kingmen Island

The two divisions of General Chen Yi's Communist troops which landed on Kingmen Island on Tuesday morning have suffered a heavy defeat, adds a Reuter report.

Twenty thousand troops landed on two beachheads. Four thousand of them have been taken prisoner and Nationalist defenders of the island are now engaged in mopping up an estimated 1,000 Communist troops.

Reuter's correspondent saw a high-ranking Nationalist official from Taipei to Kingmen on Wednesday afternoon. The official, personally representing Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, congratulated General Tang En-po on this victory. Two plane-loads of silver dollars were flown to Kingmen for distribution among the defenders.

The 4,000 prisoners will be taken to Taiwan as soon as transportation is available.

Communist batteries from nearby Taiwan and Hsiao-tsu Island have been constantly shelling Nationalist positions on Kingmen. The Nationalists admitted that they suffered 3,000 casualties, 1,000 killed and 2,000 wounded.

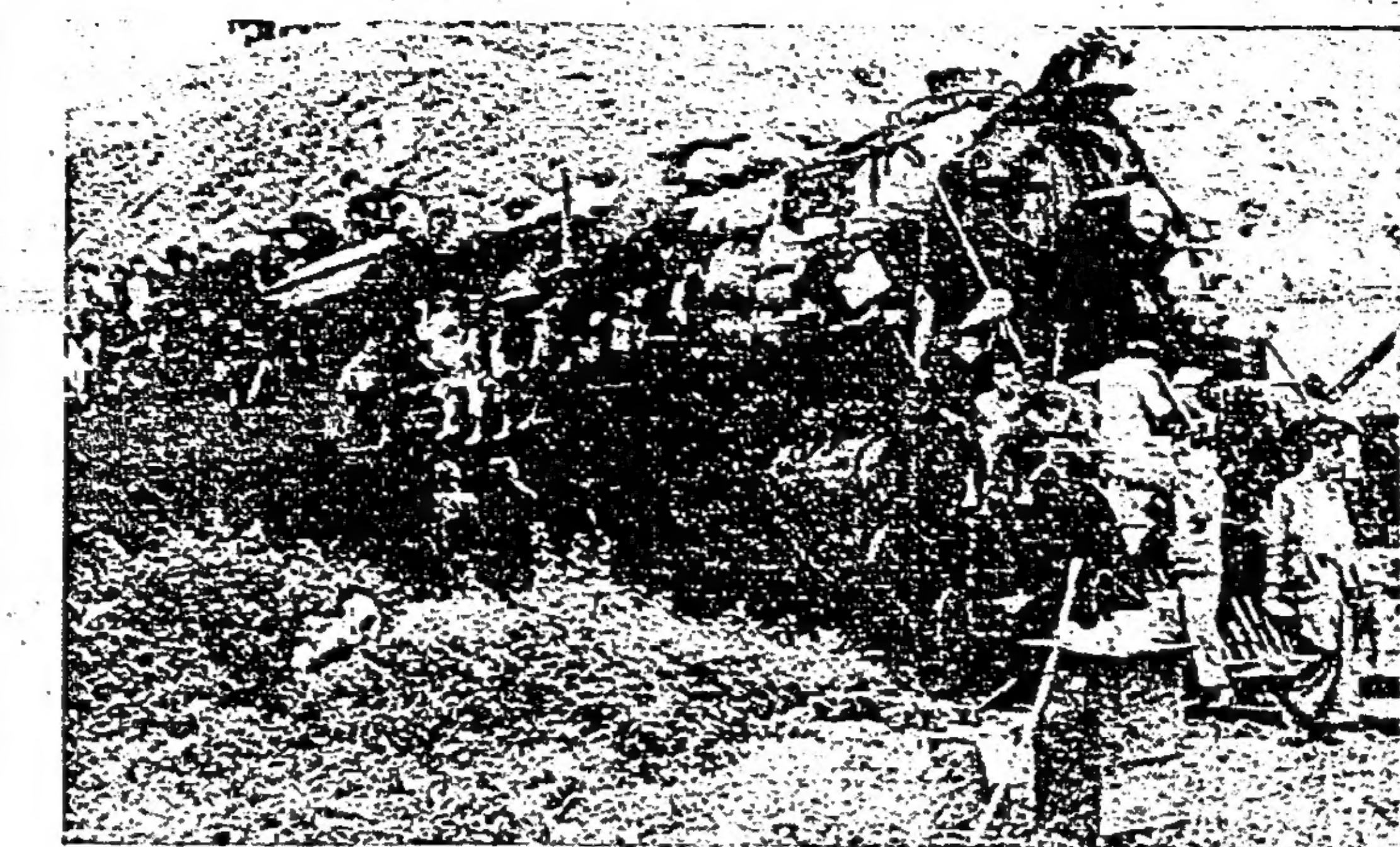
Reds Able To Land On Taiwan

Fighting from island to island across the 150-mile-wide Taiwan Strait, the Communist-led People's Liberation Army will be able to land anywhere along the Western coast of Taiwan, according to an independent Chinese military observer in Chungking.

The observer, quoted in vernacular press messages yesterday, said that indications are that the Communists will not attempt to invade Taiwan, directly from the mainland coast, but will step from island to island. He was reported to have commented the Communists will not encounter any serious difficulty in effecting a landing on the Nationalist-held island. He said that the people of Taiwan will help the invading forces. They do not like the Nationalist government. In their claim of smashing the Communist invasion of Kinmen Island, opposite Amoy, the Nationalists added that the Communist invasion fleet had also been destroyed by the Air Force. The Communists were silent on the fight on Kinmen Island yesterday. No messages on the battle were issued by the Communist New China News Agency.

Unconfirmed reports yesterday said that Communist General Chen Keng's troops driving Westwards along the West River had reached suburbs of Wuchow, Kwangsi border town. Further North, Communist General Lin Piao was reported to have driven the Nationalists from the key city of Tung An. Tung An is about 80 miles North East of Kweilin. Wuchow is some 160 miles South East of Kweilin.

All Aboard For A Free Ride



Irregular train services are being operated on the Kowloon-Canton Railway—between Canton and the frontier town of Shumchun. The railway is still under military control, and no fares are being collected from passengers. The trains are usually packed to capacity with troops and farmers. Many even cling to the locomotive for free rides to return to their homes along the railways.

Sir William Slim Arrives In Colony

Field Marshal Sir William Slim, GBE, KCB, DSO, MC, Chief of Imperial General Staff, arrived here from Singapore yesterday, in a Royal Air Force Dakota accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sir John Harding, Commander-in-Chief, Far East Land Forces.

Upon arrival at the Kai Tak airfield, the CIGS was met by Lieutenant-General Sir E. C. Robert Mansergh, GOC-in-C, Hong Kong; Major-General G. C. Evans, GOC 40 Infantry Division; Commodore L. N. Brownfield, RN; Commodore in Charge, Hong Kong; Air Commodore A. D. Davies, RAF; Air Officer Commanding Hong Kong and Lieutenant John D. Slim, the CIGS's son.

Before proceeding by a special launch to Queen's Pier, the CIGS inspected a Guard of Honour of the Royal Air Force Regiment (Malaya).

At Queen's Pier he was met by Mr. J. F. Nicholl, Colonial Secretary, and Mr. D. W. Macintosh, Commissioner of Police. The CIGS inspected a Guard of Honour of the Royal Navy at the Pier. At Wardley Street, before proceeding to Government House where he will be the guest of the Governor during his stay, Field Marshal Slim also inspected a Guard of Honour of the 2/6 Gurkha Rifles. He is honorary Colonel of the 2/6 Gurkhas.

Not Attending Singapore Meeting

Field Marshal Slim is expected to return to Singapore on Sunday. However, he will not stay in Singapore to attend the Far East Conference.

The rest of the party accompanying the Field Marshal arrived about one and a half hours earlier than the CIGS's Dakota.

The party consists of: Major-General B. C. H. Kimmins, Director of Quartering; War Officer; Major-General L. D. Grand, Director of Fortifications; War Officer; Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Field, Staff Officer to CIGS; and Major A. D. G. Llewellyn, ADC to CIGS.

Chinese Ship On Fire Off Taiwan

Manila, October 27. Globe Wireless today intercepted a distress call from the steamer, Kiangyuan, saying she was on fire off the West coast of Taiwan and asking for help to save the passengers.

The message, in poor English, apparently said the ship was bound from Matsuy for Panfou and gave its position as 23 degrees North Latitude and 119 degrees East Longitude. No other details were given.

A 6,559-ton Japanese freighter, the Jintetsu Maru, bringing back a cargo of iron ore to Japan from the Philippines, was reported to be in distress in the straits between Northern Luzon and Taiwan, adds a Reuter report from Tokyo. A vessel of unidentified nationality took the Japanese vessel in tow as she was drifting with engine trouble, according to information received from the Maritime Safety Board, United Press and Reuter.

Bandits In Malaya No Longer Reds

Singapore, October 27.

A Security Forces spokesman said here today that Malaya's bandits were no longer described officially as Communists. "Only the leaders of gangs in the jungle are Communists," he added. "The rank and file are mostly in it for what they can get and have no political convictions either way."

The spokesman denied that the dropping of the term was "a matter of expediency" connected with the expected recognition by the British Government of the Chinese Communist Government. "Security officials admit that there has been no recent reference to Communist terrorists in official announcements and speeches. People fighting the security forces are always called thugs and bandits."

Security officials admit that Communist propaganda publications are still being found on captured bandits and in abandoned jungle camps. One leading authority in Singapore said today that Malaya Communists described themselves as a "liberation army" and claimed to be linked with the Chinese Communist Liberation Army.

"Imagine the dilemma among millions of Chinese in Malaya and Singapore when Mao Tse-tung's Communist Government in China is recognised by the British Government," he added.—Reuter.

Conference In London On S'hai Trade

London, October 27.

The possibility of resuming trade with Shanghai, under blockade by the Chinese Nationalists, was discussed at a shipping conference in London last week. It was learned today.

Members of the Far Eastern Freight Conference meeting here on October 20, studied Shanghai's navigation facilities, including pilotage services and the siting of buoys and lights. Some of those essentials were reported lacking.

A Committee of the China Association, representing merchant interests concerned with the China trade, is also studying the matter, it was learned. Together with shipowners, the association is understood to consider that the new authorities in the port must play their part in re-establishing aids to safe navigation.—Reuter.

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RECOGNITION FAVoured IN HONG KONG

Recognition—whatever form it may take—of the new Communist regime in China will be favourably received by all sections of the Colony's population; according to a survey made by the "China Mail" yesterday.

The consensus of opinion is that recognition is inevitable, and the sooner it materialises, the better it will be in so far as Hong Kong is concerned.

This opinion is based mainly on the belief that the economic position of Hong Kong is closely tied up with that on the Chinese mainland.

The main factor, of course, is trade. Businessmen here, both foreign and Chinese, point out that Hong Kong is essentially an entrepot, and in order to sustain its economy, steady trade with China is vitally important.

But will the Communists, after recognition, rededicate this craving for trade? The reply to this is seen in the eagerness of the Chinese Communists in North China to trade not only with Chinese, but also with Western merchants.

The majority opinion is that with the entire neighbouring province under Communist control, Hong Kong would afford the Communists a route from which to acquire goods and materials badly needed for the country's rehabilitation, free from the sea blockade put up by the Nationalists.

Businessmen consider that only political considerations now stand in the way of resumption of trade between China and Hong Kong.

British Opinion
Is Britain herself anxious to accord early recognition to the Communist regime? Here, too, the majority opinion is in the affirmative. Businessmen point out that Britain wants trade more than anything else, and she simply cannot afford to "give up the China market."

That this desire is by no means one-sided, is the opinion of most people. China is not a self-sufficient country, and if she is to develop her economy she must acquire goods many badly needed materials from abroad. British recognition is therefore a decided advantage to China.

Chinese reaction to the sweeping Communist victory is that the result is a farago conclusion. The Chinese people are mostly lacking in political consciousness, and provided they are allowed to trade in peace without undue restrictions and interference, they are happy. The Nationalists have given them a bad deal in China the semi-official monopolies and vested interests have crowded out the legitimate businessmen, and they have had to resort to large scale smuggling. They are hoping for a better deal from the new regime, whatever its professed political ideology. For this reason the merchant and trading class of Chinese greet the new regime as a welcome and, they hope, a better change.

Working Class
But by far the greatest enthusiasm comes from the work-

Li Chai-sum's Aide Arrives In Colony

Major General Huang Ching-yi, Marshal Li Chai-sum's former Chief Aide in South China, has arrived in Hong Kong after spending 20 months in Nationalist Prisons at Canton, Tungku, Po On and Kankmoong. Assigned by Marshal Li early in 1948 to contact guerrillas in the East River area for the release of the kidnapped son of Mr. Tan Kah-kee, an anti-Nationalist Singapore millionaire, General Huang was caught by the Nationalist Self-Protection Corps at Po On. He was also a leading member of Marshal Li's Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee. He was detained because of his association with Marshal Li. He was freed when the Nationalists began evacuating Kankmoong.

Mr. Tan Kah-kee's son was kidnapped by pirates who seized control of the Dutch liner Van Heutz in December 1947.

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Alleged Intimidation Of Sokos Islands Fishermen Described; 10 Face Court

Reminders

Today

Exhibition of Paintings and Photographs, by Mr. and Mrs. Chin-san Long, 217A, Prince Building.
 HK Stage Club presents "The Importance of Being Earnest" China Fleet Club, 7.30 p.m.
 HK Football Association League Management Committee meeting, Prince's Building, 5.45 p.m.; Interport sub-committee meeting, 6.15 p.m.
 Girl Guide Exhibition at Sandilands Hut, opening by Lady Grantham, 3.30 p.m.
 HK Light Orchestra rehearsal St. John's Cathedral hall, 6.45 p.m.
 Services Dance, European YMCA, 8.15 p.m.
 RAF Association, general meeting, Jacobson Room, HK Hotel, 8.45 p.m.

Coming Events TOMORROW

Joint Recital, sponsored by Chinese YMCA, at 23 Waterloo Road, 8 p.m.
 Kowloon Gramophone Society classical concert, Diocesan Boys' School, 8.15 p.m.
 Garden Party, Government House, 4.30 p.m.
 Third Annual Police Parade, Happy Valley, 10.30 a.m. (the public must be in their places by 10.15 a.m.)
 Wah Yan Past Students Association, Reception, at Wah Yan College, Robinson Road, 7.30 p.m.

Increase In Food Prices In Macao

Macao, October 27. The price of most foodstuffs has risen considerably during the past few days. The price of first quality rice has increased from \$35 to \$56 a picul.
 Although the Colony continues to receive fresh food supplies, prices have increased about 50 per cent.
 Imported tinned foods have also increased in price. Milk powder, has disappeared from the market.
 Our Own Correspondent.

Detention Of Greek Freighter

Local Nationalist representatives are awaiting a reply from Chungking regarding the release of the 2,932-ton Greek freighter Armathia, which was detained off the Yangtze Estuary on Tuesday by Chinese Navy gunboats. Protests against the detention were lodged with the Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kwangtung and Kwangsi, Mr. T. W. Kwok, who has cabled them to his superiors in Chungking. A local shipper, who declared he has several hundred tons of chemicals for North China, revealed that the Armathia was to call at Shanghai to discharge them.
 This could not be confirmed officially with the War and Commerce Department, which cleared the vessel for the Colony for Chinnapi.
 News of the detention first reached the local Greek community from his Shanghai counterpart who informed them that the Armathia was held by Nationalist gunboats off Kiu-lun, and also advised them to negotiate with the local authorities for her release.
 Further details regarding her cargo and passengers were not available locally yesterday.

Brothers In Court Action

Judgment was delivered in favour of the plaintiff—youthful brother of the defendant—in the action for recovery of possession of Room 83, 5 Queen's Road Central, at the Supreme Court yesterday.
 Mr. Justice Gould, Puisne Judge, stayed the order of execution until 30 days. Costs of the action were also awarded against the defendant.
 Lau Fong, partner of the Kung Yuen Hong firm, who was the plaintiff, was represented by Mr. H. G. Sheldon, KC, on the instructions of Mr. F. H. Loseby, Mr. A. J. Clifford, instructed by Mr. A. Y. Hon, appeared on behalf of Lau Chin, of the Chung Nam Trading Company.
 Lau Fong claimed possession of the premises, as well as damages and costs. He claimed he was entitled to possession of the room, that part of it was let to defendant as a tenant at will, and that the defendant wrongfully took possession of the remainder of the room. Plaintiff further claimed that his brother had possession of it, and had refused to give it up since.
 Lau Chin on the other hand denied he was a tenant at will. The plaintiff, he claimed, let the room to him as a monthly tenant and defendant agreed to pay for it at \$120 a month to the landlord as rent. Defendant further claimed that it was agreed that plaintiff and defendant should be entitled to use the room. He admitted however he was still in possession of the premises.

PORTUGUESE MINISTER ARRIVES IN MACAO

Dr. J.B. Ferreira da Fonseca, Portuguese Minister in China, has arrived here from Hong Kong. He was accompanied by Dr. J. Affre, Secretary of the Portuguese Legation in China, and Mr. Morand, Chancellor of the Portuguese Consulate in Shanghai.
 The Portuguese Minister was met at the wharf by the Macao Governor, Commander Oliveira. Our own Correspondent.

Chan and Wong are being represented by Mr. P. L. Lam, while the remaining eight defendants, alleged to be connected with the two, are conducting their own defence.
 The charges against them all are criminal intimidation and possession of arms without permit.
 The case began when, one day in July, three fishermen came to the police with a petition signed by their other colleagues in Sokos Islands, complaining about the fishermen's lot there being heavily "oppressed".
 Police went into action and from investigation, Wong and Chan were arrested together with the other defendants in the Sokos Islands, complaining about the fishermen's lot there being heavily "oppressed".
 Evidence produced in court so far, told of fishermen being threatened at the point of arms, to surrender a large percentage of their catch, and also, it was alleged that fishermen have been forced to sell at ridiculously unfair rates to defendants.
 Fung Kan-chau, in his evidence, described how, as Sokos fishermen were about their work, defendants had approached them and collected, fish without payment.
 "Protection" Money
 Fung also told the court that a written order, said to have come from Wong, stated that no net fishing would be permitted in the Sokos vicinity. Fung also mentioned the payments of money asked by defendants for "protection".
 Witness said that the "oppression" had been going on from December last year until late in June this year. And that it was because the fishermen could not tolerate it any longer that the Police were notified.
 More than 22 witnesses are being called by DSI Summers for the prosecution. Fung, who was one of the first and also an important witness for the Crown's case, was subjected to an all-day cross-examination by Mr. Lam, defending Wong and Chan.
 After Mr. Lam had finished with Fung, which was not until nearly 4 p.m. yesterday, the remaining eight defendants, not legally represented, took their turn at cross questioning.
 Fung, however, despite the whole day in the witness stand, remained unshaken and stood firm in his answers.
 Further hearing will continue on November 2.

Gunman Sentenced To 14-Year Term

Chan Koon-chung, a delicate-looking 23-year-old Chinese, listened quietly to the sentence of 14 years' hard labour and eight strokes of the cane meted out to him yesterday at the Criminal Sessions.
 The prisoner was found guilty of robbery with aggravation, forcible detention, possession of arms and four counts of shooting with intent, by an all-man jury who deliberated for 20 minutes before returning the verdict.

Chan was arraigned before Sir Leslie Gibson, Chief Justice, Mr. A. Hooton, Crown Counsel, assisted by Detective Inspector F. Roberts, prosecuted. The accused was not legally represented.

On September 1 this year, the prisoner and another not in custody held up three men who were visiting a relative's tomb near Ping Yuen village in the New Territories.
 Many totalling \$198, two wrist watches, a pen and pencil were taken from the three. The accused then told two of his captives, a son and cousin of the third man, to return to town and bring back \$50,000 as ransom if they wanted to keep their kinsman alive.
 The accused then took his prisoner, Chiu Sze-cheung, over to a village near the Chinese border.
 The matter was reported to the police by the two remaining victims. Some days later one of them went to the place on the hill previously appointed by the accused with some policemen disguised as women-folk.
 Chan, however, penetrated the disguise, and made a break for it, firing as he went. The police men then put up a chase, which took in all about an hour. On the way, the accused encountered two more policemen and a sergeant of the Buffs, on whom he opened fire.
 After concealing himself in a paddy field, he made his way to the village where he held his captive. Eventually, as a result of a house-to-house search the police found Chan in his father's house in the village in question.
 In his own defence, Chan in the witness stand told the Court that he knew nothing about the robbery. He denied having shot at anybody, claiming that he did not know how to use a gun. He was asleep at his father's house on the day in question, when he was awakened by his father, and found the police in the house.
 An order for confiscation of the revolver found in the house was made by the Court.

Frosty Moller On Another Assignment

The towage tug Frosty Moller was to have left last night with the tug Sing Hing for the Pratas Islands to evacuate some 900 Nationalist soldiers aboard another distressed Chinese vessel to Taiwan.
 The soldiers had been stranded off the Pratas waters for more than a week without fresh water and food.
 Several attempts were made by the British steamer Sing Hing to reach the LST, but bad weather foiled her efforts.
 The Frosty Moller towed into port on Wednesday the distressed Chinese Navy gunboat Yung Ming from the Pratas where she had been drifting aimlessly for 11 days due to engine trouble.

GARDEN PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

A Garden Party will be held at Government House tomorrow at 4.30 p.m. In the morning, the Governor will inspect the third annual police parade at Happy Valley at 10.30 a.m. Members of the public should be in their seats by 10.15 a.m.
 Traffic arrangements in connection with the Garden Party follow:
 Car Parks: Flag Cars and Label Cars—fine ground of Government House.
 Owner Drivers: Cars: A. Upper Albert Road West of Government House; B. Vacant ground at Garden Road, opposite Helena Mac Institute; C. Kennedy Road West of Peak Tram.
 Chauffeur Drivers: Cars: Murray Parade Ground. There will be communication between Government House and Murray ground.

The heads were elected to administer the village.
 "The constitution deteriorated subsequently, however. But when the British took over India, similar democratic principles were applied," he declared.
 The British rule consolidated the old constitution and democracy once again came to India, he added.

Britain's Friend

The youth of India became conscious of independence after Mahatma Gandhi's movement for freedom after the end of the first world war.

Britain wisely gave up her reign after the last war, Mr. Parwani stated.

Today, India is one of Britain's greatest friends, he asserted.

Asked by a member about the partition of the nation into Pakistan and India, and about the present situation, Mr. Parwani declared that the subject is of paramount importance at present.

"I stayed in Pakistan after the partition for 14 months and left when I found it impossible to continue," he said.
 "I am a national of India. But my heart is in Pakistan and my head is in India," he remarked.

Talk On India Given At Y's Men's Club

"India and China have been friends for ages. With the conclusion of the Chinese civil war the two nations can go hand in hand to become Asia's greatest powers."
 This remark was made by Mr. H. M. Parwani, prominent Indian businessman and a close friend of the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, when he addressed members of the Y's Men's Club yesterday.

Mr. Parwani was speaking on "India as her citizens see her" at the weekly luncheon of the Club at Hong Kong Hotel.

He was introduced by Mr. H. Pang, Honorary Secretary of the Chinese YMCA, and afterwards thanked by Dr. D.K. Samy on behalf of the Y's Men.

Indian civilisation, like that of the Chinese, dates back several centuries, the speaker said.
 The West originally thought it could not be more than 2,000 years ago. But excavations revealed that Indian civilisation could be traced much further back.

After touching briefly on the literary achievements of Indian scholars, Mr. Parwani declared that during the past 150 years, when India was under British rule, the nation had gained a lot.

Political Unity

There were advantages and disadvantages, he added.
 "British rule gave India one political unity and a good administration," the speaker asserted.
 "Democracy is not a new thing in India. In ancient times in each village, consisting some 50 or 100 people, there was a republican constitution."

CLGS Inspects Honour Guard



Field Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of Imperial General Staff, inspecting a Guard of Honour from the Royal Air Force Regiment (Malaya) at the Kai Tak airfield upon his arrival from Singapore yesterday afternoon. ("China Mail" Photo).

Seaman Fined For Staying In Colony

During the past few weeks three seamen were left behind in the Colony from Canadian ships for reasons unknown to him Senior Marine Officer W. R. Hillyer, of the Mercantile Marine Office, told the Marine Court yesterday.

He was testifying against J. T. Kelly, 26-year-old fireman of the Canadian steamer Gulpside, charged with remaining in the Colony after the departure of his ship.
 Kelly, who pleaded not guilty, was convicted by Mr. D. G. Cairns and fined \$200 or two months' imprisonment.
 Mr. Hillyer stated that the master of the Gulpside reported to the MMO on October 6 that three members of his crew were absent without leave and that he had reason to believe that two of them, including defendant, had no intention of rejoining the ship.
 On the following morning the master reported again that the seamen were still absent in spite of a notice being placed on the gangway notifying that shore leave had expired at 6 a.m. on that day.
 The names of the absentees were circulated to the police. But in spite of this, the seamen could not be traced.
 The defendant reported himself at about 3 p.m. on October 26.
 "During the last quarter no less than three seamen were left behind from Canadian ships. I don't like it. There may be some reason behind it all, which I have no knowledge," the prosecuting SMO said.
 "But apart from these proceedings, it is my intention to bring it to the notice of the police authorities," he added.
 Defendant, who was not represented legally, pleaded not guilty. He stated that he had been sick aboard the Gulpside for some time.
 When he was ashore, he got drenched with rain and stayed ashore because he was too sick to go back.
 He stayed at the Seamen's Mission.
 Kelly said that he did not attempt to consult a doctor nor inform the ship's agents about his condition.
 He added that he did not approach the Shipping Master (Mr. Hillyer) because he did know at first whether he had any jurisdiction over Canadian ships.
 Mr. Cairns remarked that he did not find defendant's evidence convincing enough.

SS. ETHEL MOLLER

The ss. Ethel Moller, returned to the Colony yesterday after being battered by stormy seas en route to the North with dangerous cargo aboard.
 There were four passengers.

THE HONG KONG STAGE CLUB

at THE CHINA FLEET CLUB THEATRE

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by OSCAR WILDE

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Beginning from Tuesday, registered mail will be accepted an hour before the advertised closing time of mails instead of half-an-hour as at present.
 It has been necessary to revert to this pre-war practice owing to the action of the public in posting at the last moment in such quantities as to make it impossible to ensure despatch by the advertised mail.

FISH PRICES

Fresh Fish Average Prices quoted at the Hong Kong Fish Wholesale Market, Kennedy Town, yesterday, follow:

Kind of Fish	First Quality	Average
Trout	1.15	1.10
Yellow Croaker	1.15	1.10
Sole	1.15	1.10
White Pomfret (large)	1.15	1.10
Mackerel (large)	1.15	1.10
Mackerel (small)	1.15	1.10
Sea Bream	1.15	1.10
Courier Pike	1.15	1.10
Hair Tail	1.15	1.10

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

20 Words \$2 for 1 insertion
\$1 for every additional insertion
10 cents every additional word per insertion
(Alternate insertions 10% Extra)

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, PERSONAL \$5 per insertion of 25 words. 25 cents every additional word per insertion.
Classified Advertisements, accepted up to 5 p.m. for publication in the following day's paper.

Replies for the Following Box Nos. are awaiting collection.

Replies will be forwarded to the Advertiser if requested on the original form which should bear their names and addresses.

A suitable announcement will be inserted Free of Charge if Advertiser's requirements are satisfactorily answered.

POSITION VACANT

ASSISTANT Manager required for the China Fleet Club. Ex Royal Navy or Royal Marine preferred. Of good physique and exemplary character. Apply in writing with references to the Honorary Secretary, C/O Base Supply Officer, H.M.S. "Tamar".

WANTED KNOWN

EMBROIDERING Initials, monograms, crests, handkerchiefs, napkins, bed linens, undergarments. Also stitching, smocking and all kinds of needlework. The Eastern Embroidery Co., 45, Chungking Arcade, Kowloon.

WHY LIMP about with a painful corn or ingrowing toenail when a visit to Beten's expert chiropodist can put you right? Consult Beten's Beauty Salon, 1st Floor, Exchange Building.

23 DIFFERENT DESIGNS Carpet Tapestry, Wall Furniture, Decorations 21" x 41", 50" x 75". Carpet Industries, 63 Austin Road, Kowloon.

CARPETS, Rugs, Upholstery, cleaned in your own home by modern, convenient, DURACLEAN SERVICE DURACLEAN COMPANY, DEERFIELD, ILL. U.S.A. Agent: George Lin & Co., 202 Bank of East Asia Building, Tel: 24408.

CARPETS & RUGS—Genuine Peking and Tibetan, lovely designs and colorings, various sizes. Come and inspect at the China Rug Co., Kowloon Building, 4th Floor (Opposite Hong Kong Hotel) Queen's Road, Central.

RUGS Peking Art Rug Co. Wholesale & Retail, Room 80, Lucky Apartment, Corner of Hankow & Peking Road, Kowloon.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

MAY BE BOOKED AT THE WINDON BOOK STORE, 24, NATHAN ROAD, TEL. 59327.

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BALLROOM DANCING—"Made Easy" Advanced Variations taught. "Specialities" Rumba, Samba, Tango, Jitterbug (Jive), Enchilera (1.5 P.M.)—Tony Hudson, 512, China Building.

PREMISES TO LET

CENTRALLY located seven or eight thousand square feet of Office space, available from approximately September next, modern building, fast moving lifts, modern conveniences please apply Box No. 977 "China Mail".

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WANTED TO RENT small house or large apartment, furnished or unfurnished, Kowloon residential district. Willing to pay reasonable rent. Reply Box No. 980 "China Mail".

WANTED

HAS any one a Battery Wireless set which they would care to loan or give to an Army Unit in the New Territories. P.R.I. I. R. Leicesters.

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SPECIALITY—Orders accepted for Parcel Post—Fine hard Chocolate in well soldered tins 3 to 10 lbs., to any address at lowest wholesale prices. We take care of packing and forwarding without extra cost. Alex Chocolate Co. King's Building, 3rd floor (opposite Star Ferry), Tel. 32614.

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AVAILABLE from stock fine range of fancy British worsted woolen suitings. Apply Box No. 978 "China Mail".

ZEISS "featherweight" Binoculars. Power, equal bigger ones. Special Hensel "INSTANT-SPOTTING" Apertures—"Day-Nite" Observations—First-class Condition. \$125, G.P.O. Box 415.

NOTICE

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG

WARTIME EXTENSION CLAUSE

Large quantities of cargo awaiting re-shipment are lying in Hongkong having been shipped from elsewhere and consigned to Shanghai and other China Ports. Owners &/or Agents of this cargo are strongly advised, for their own safety, to acquaint their insurers with details of the cargo concerned and the circumstances at present existing since it is possible that they are no longer protected under the original policy of insurance.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Secretaries.

Marine Insurance Association of Hong Kong
Mercantile Bank Building, Hong Kong.

ROYAL AIR FORCES ASSOCIATION

HONG KONG BRANCH

Members are reminded that a General Meeting will be held on Friday 28th October, 1949 at 5.45 p.m. in the Jacobean Room, Hongkong Hotel, for the purpose of forming an Air Force Club. Members may bring any ex-service friends of all arms of H.M. Forces who may be interested.

Past and present members of The Dome, Shanghai, will be particularly welcome at the meeting.

HON. SECRETARY, S. GROVE.

EWO COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-third Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Ewo Cotton Mills Limited, will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, No. 27, Chung Shan Road (Eastern 1), Shanghai, on Friday, 8th December 1949 at 4 p.m. for the following purposes:

To receive and consider the Report and the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1948, to declare a dividend, to elect the Consulting Committee and appoint Auditors and to transact such other business as may be properly transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting of the Company.

The Transfer Books and Registers of Members of the Company will be closed from Thursday the Tenth day of November, 1949 to Friday, the Ninth day of December 1949, both days inclusive.

Scrip on the Hongkong and Branch Registers will now be accepted for transfer at the Registered Office of the Company, 18, Pedder Street, Hong Kong.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hong Kong, October 28, 1949.

THE HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN



SUFFERING CHILDREN
Mr. J. B. Trevor
Chairman
Kowloon-Canton Railway, Kowloon.
Mr. Li Fook Wo
Hon. Treasurer
The Bank of East Asia, Ltd., H.K.

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Tel: 31258

King's Building (2nd Floor), 8, Connaught Rd., Hong Kong.

THE MAGISTRACY.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Licensing Board will be held in the Council Chamber on Friday, the 25th day of November, 1949, at 3.30 p.m., for the purpose of considering applications for Publicans' Licences, Hotel Keepers' Adjunct Licences and Restaurant Adjunct Licences for the year 1949-1950 under the Dutiable Commodities Ordinance, 1931.

Forms of application may be obtained at the Magistracy, Victoria, Hong Kong.

All applications must be forwarded to the Magistracy on or before Wednesday, the 2nd day of November, 1949, and must be accompanied by a deposit of Twenty-five Dollars to cover the cost of advertising.

Applicants for licences or for transfer thereof, and persons objecting to such applications, must appear in person at the meeting.

KONG MAN TSUN, Secretary to the Licensing Board.

October 26, 1949.

NOTICE

MARINE DEPARTMENT

It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in triplicate for the construction of two 5' 0" X 4' 0", launch mooring buoys, will be received at the office of the Chairman of the Tender Board, Colonial Secretariat, before noon on Friday, 11th November, 1949.

Covers should be clearly marked "Tender for the construction of Launch Mooring Buoys." Plans with specifications may be obtained from the Director of Marine, Hong Kong. Delivery of the completed buoys to be made by 31st December, 1949. Tenderers must deposit the sum of \$500.00 with the Treasury as a guarantee of their bona fides.

The receipt for this deposit is to be submitted with the sealed tender. The deposit will be forfeited to the Hong Kong Government if the successful tenderer fails to carry out the terms of the Contract. Unsuccessful tenderers will have their deposits returned.

Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. JOLLY, Director of Marine.

October 26, 1949.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT

A vacancy exists in this Department for a qualified Accountant to take charge of the Accounts Section. The appointment will be on a temporary basis to month basis. The basic salary is \$840 per month plus a temporary and variable Cost of Living Allowance, which for a married man with family is at present \$570 per month. The terms of service will be subject to the General Orders of the Hong Kong Government. Applications, with copies of references, details of qualifications and previous experience should be forwarded to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, Windsor House, 4th floor.

ERIC W. PUDNEY, Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

POLICE NOTICE

Police arrangements for Garden Party to be held at Government House on Saturday, October 29, 1949, at 4.30 p.m.

1. Car Parks. Flag Cars, and Label Cars—inside ground of Government House.
2. Owner Driver Cars. A. Upper Albert Rd. West of Government House.
B. Vacant ground at Garden Rd. opposite Helena May Institute.
C. Kennedy Rd. West of Peak Tram.
3. Chauffeur Driver Cars. Murray Parade Ground. There will be communication between Government House and Murray ground.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

October 26, 1949.

European Driver Fined

T. G. T. Birley, aged 26, was fined a total of \$550 and had his driving licence suspended for six months by Mr. Thomas Tam at Central yesterday.

Defendant was fined \$500 on a charge of dangerous driving (to which he pleaded not guilty) and \$50 on a charge of driving a car without a valid licence (to which he pleaded guilty).

Birley was represented by Mr. B. D. Evans.

Mr. Tam gave defendant the benefit of the doubt on the charge of driving whilst under the influence of drink and he was discharged.

Birley in the witness box said that he had nine years experience in driving and held a British licence for driving cars.

Defendant said that he arrived in the Colony in January this year and took out a licence. He had forgotten to renew it.

On the day of the incident, Birley said that he had a few drinks at the Hong Kong Cricket Club with friends. He left the Club at 4 p.m. and drove to the Douglas Apartments in May Road. He left there at 5 p.m. and went to the Peak returning to town shortly before 6 p.m.

Defendant said that he was quite capable of driving a car at that time. When he was rounding Jardine's Corner, for some reason or other his car crashed against the wall and after that he could not remember anything.

At Station

Defendant agreed that he was in the police station after the accident but he could not remember how he had arrived there.

After he was examined by a doctor at Queen Hospital he found that his head was clear again.

Birley said that he remembered quite well using a telephone in arguing for bail but that he could not remember at any time seeing the prosecution witness, R. C. Clarke.

A witness for the defence, R. Sweet, said that he was with defendant having some drinks at the Hong Kong Cricket Club. When defendant left him at the Club he was of the opinion that defendant was quite capable of driving a car.

Mr. Evans, in his submission said that the prosecution was relying on the evidence of Clarke and that in his opinion it was one man's word against another.

Cyclist Fined

In another case P. L. Ogilvie Stewart, of 353 the Peak, was fined \$150 for careless driving and \$25 for driving a motor cycle without a valid licence by the Justices of the Peace Court.

NOTICE

Water Supply

The public is hereby notified that commencing on 1st November 1949 and until further notice the hours of supply in all districts will be from 6.30 a.m. — 9.30 p.m. daily.

E. A. BOYCE, Director of Public Works.

Hong Kong, October 27, 1949.

Just received a large

CONSIGNMENTS of

MUSICAL STRINGS for VIOLIN, CELLO, DOUBLE BASS, GUITAR etc. Also MUSIC for PIANO, VOCAL, including "WHOLE WORLD PLAYS" & "EVERYBODY FAVOURITE" Series at old controlled rates!

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BROADWAY

TODAY & TOMORROW ONLY at 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M. THE COMEDY EVERYBODY IS TALKING ABOUT



SUNDAY (Oct. 30th) MORNING SHOW A New Programme Of "FOX TERRYTOON TECHNICOLOR CARTOONS"

First Showing in Kowloon.

NEXT CHANGE

DANNY KAYE

"A SONG IS BORN"

A SAMUEL GOLDWYN PRODUCTION

STAR

17 Hankow Road, Kowloon.

October — 28 & 29

2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

She just made a date with MURDER!

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Unfaithfully Yours

An Original Screen Play Written Directed and Produced by PRESTON STURGES

October — 30 & 31

Ronald Colman Claudette Colbert in

"UNDER TWO FLAGS"

October — 30 & 31

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October — 30 & 31

Ronald Colman Claudette Colbert in

"UNDER TWO FLAGS"

October — 30 & 31

Ronald Colman Claudette Colbert in

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



Good morning, sir! Whisk the covers off for you?"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

The Authority on Authoritative

PREPARATION THE KEY

PLAYERS not too far past the neophyte stage understand the way that a throw-in play operates. They can recall cases in which it was used against them, when they had been obliged to lead into the tenace of an opponent whose finesse would not have worked. Some of them can even cite cases of having led a suit which the declarer could ruff in one holding while discarding a loser from the opposite holding. Those matters are fairly clear to players a bit beyond the novice grade. But how to prepare for such a play, in order to make one work, is not so well understood.

S A Q 7 5
H K J 6 2
D 10 6 5
C 4 2

S J 9 6 4
H 5 3
D K Q 4
C Q 8 6

S 10 3
H 4
D 8 7 2
C A K J

S K 8
H A Q 10 9 8 7
D A J 9 3
C 9

(Dealer: South. North-South vulnerable.)

South West North East

1 H Pass 2 H 3 C

4 H 5 C 5 H 3 C

Here the declarer knew all about the various kinds of throw-in plays, or so he thought. But he slipped a cog when it came to the fundamental basis of proper preparation for such a play. He won the second club lead by ruffing with the heart 7, took out the defender's trumps with a couple of tops, scored the spade K, A and Q, discarding the diamond 3, and then led the diamond 10, letting West win it with the Q.

Now his hope was that West would lead back another diamond and make the A-J worth two tricks. But West didn't. He returned the spade J, which South ruffed with the heart 3. The heart 10 was led to the K and South finessed the diamond J, but it lost to the K, and he was set a trick.

South did all right except for one vital detail. After taking three high spades, he should have ruffed the dummy's last spade before he led diamonds—from dummy. Then, when West won the first diamond, a spade return would not have been innocuous. It could have been ruffed in the dummy while the diamond J was discarded by South. The same could have been done if the return by West happened to be a club. And the only alternative, a diamond, would have been in to the tenace A-J. South's mere failure to have both black suits out of his two holdings before the diamond lead defeated him.

Tomorrow's Problem
S K Q 10 5 4
H J 2
D J 8 7
C Q 9 4

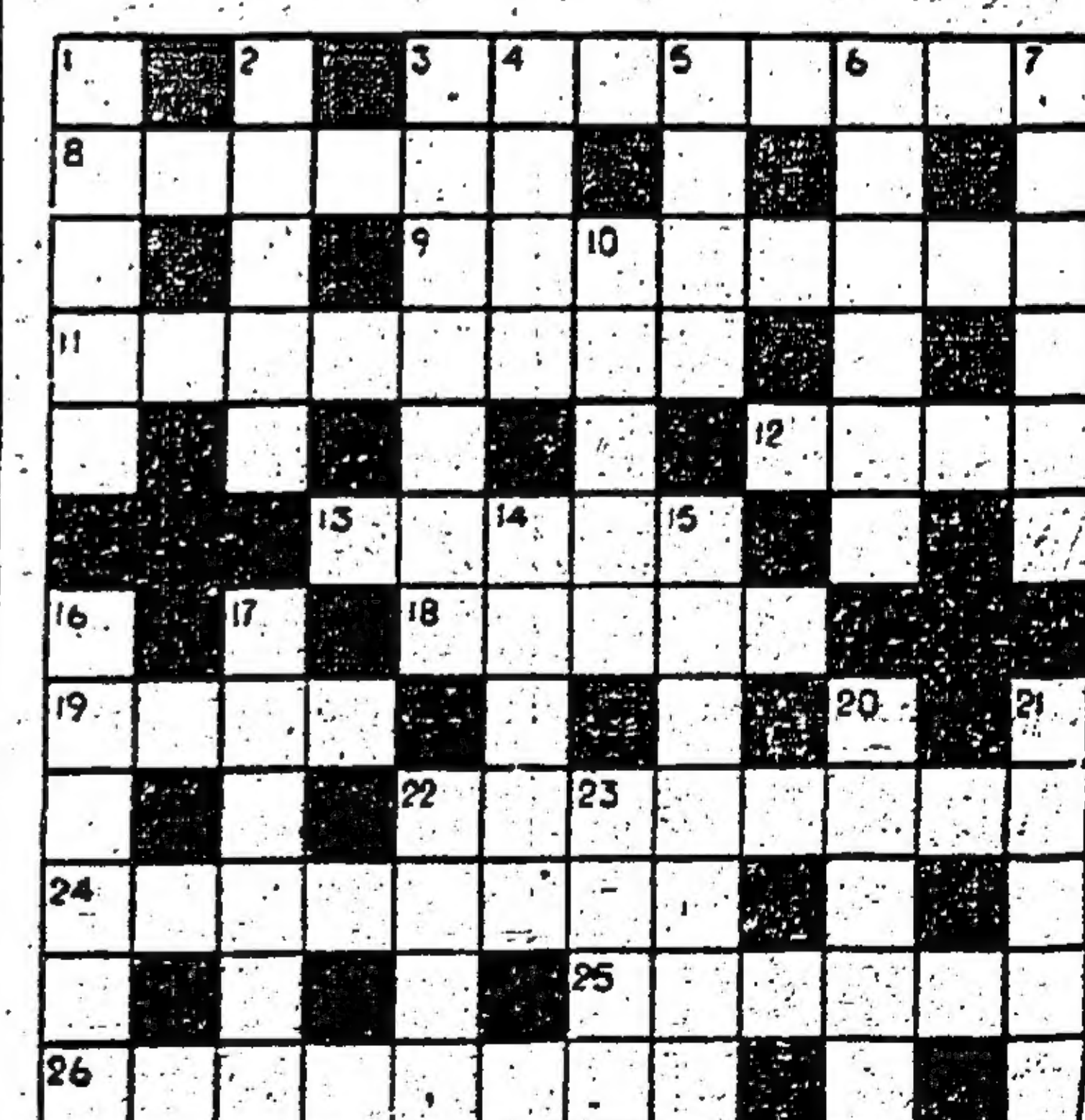
S A 7 6
H 9 8 3
D K 10 6 5
C J 6 3

S 8 3
H A Q 10 7 5
D 6 2
C K 7 5

(Dealer: South. North-South vulnerable.)

In what way should match-point duplicate bidding differ from rubber bidding on this deal? Why?

A BRITISH CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across

- 3 Thought.
- 8 Start again.
- 9 Lending.
- 11 Occurring often.
- 12 Litter.
- 13 Lukewarm.
- 18 Postpone.
- 19 Egg-shaped.
- 22 Advance.
- 24 Suggestion.
- 25 Unruffled.
- 26 Disagrees.

Down

- 1 Cunning.
- 2 Willow.
- 3 Ascribed.
- 4 Lake.
- 5 Manner of walking.
- 6 Spreads abroad.
- 7 Summary.
- 10 Striking block.
- 14 Nobleman.
- 15 Hangs down.
- 16 Sluggish.

AIR FRANCE DC-4 SKYMASTERS

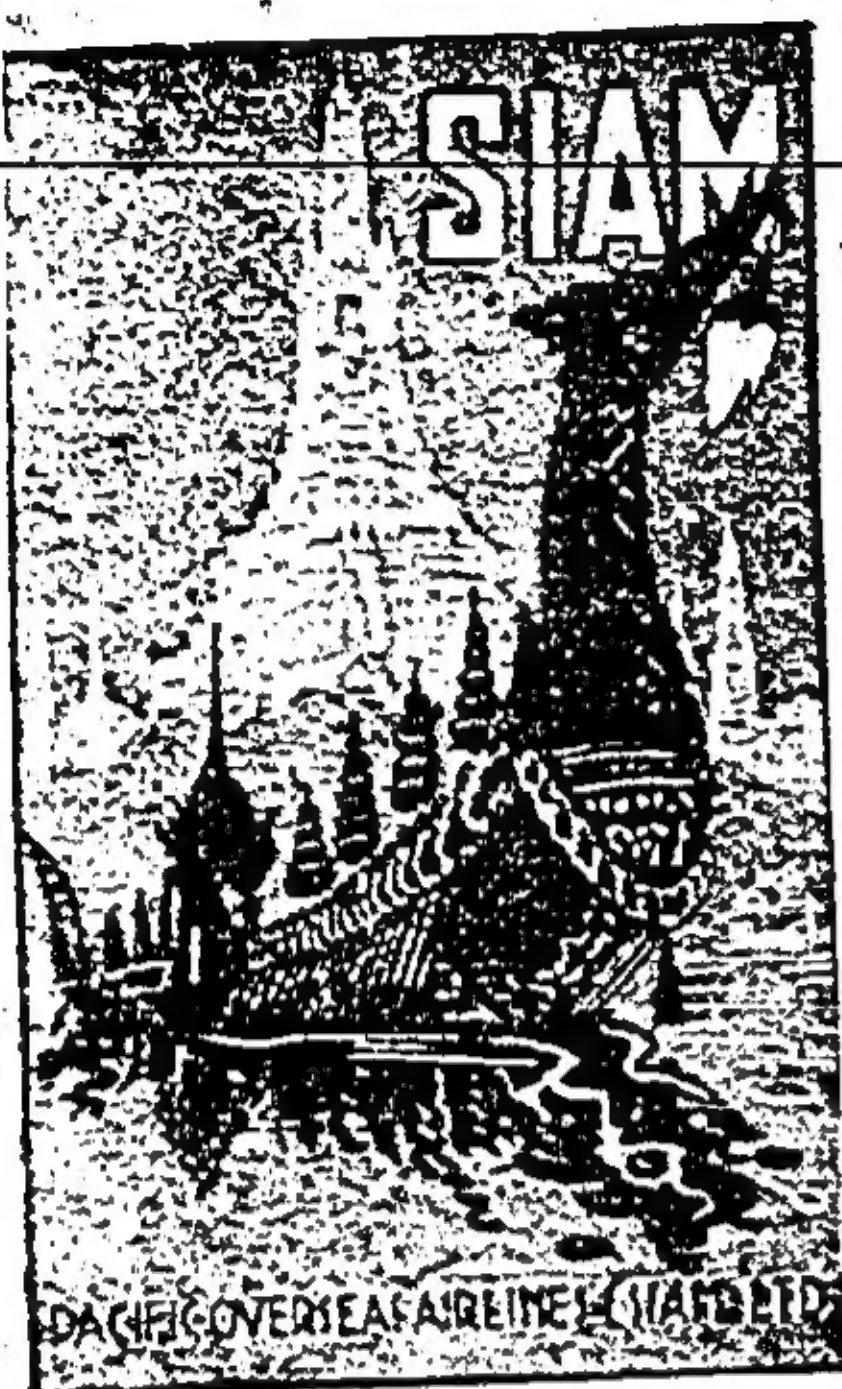
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S. A. C.



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CHANCE OF SURVIVAL

Sir Stafford Cripps' apoplegia in the House of Commons for his new austerity measures carried little conviction. It brought from Mr. Eden the comment that the speech was an indictment of the entire Socialist administration, and the cutting remark: "I can remember no occasion on which a statement by a head of the government has fallen so far below the expectation of the nation's needs."

The general reaction of thinking people has, in fact, been that the Chancellor's proposals have simply skirted round the problem, adding another patch or two and tightening the belt slightly further, without even considering the possibility of a new fabric. The economy cuts seem to be another unsuccessful sop to American opinion, with the idea of demonstrating that Britain's government is ready to reduce the country to the standard of living of middle Europe to get enough dollars to fulfill the project of the welfare state.

Should a complete crash be avoided with outside help, and another war be averted, the intention is that everyone should live in equal hardship, equal frustration, and equal rations of all the minimum necessities for human existence. From the ascetic's point of view, this is presumably a great goal; at least, the formerly more prosperous business and professional people will have to toe the line with the rest of the beneficiaries of the new order. The revenge of the unemployed of the grim 'thirties' will presumably be complete.

Reports so far received do not, however, indicate that the Opposition put forward very much in the way of concrete alternatives for handling the situation. One obvious drain on the country's resources was mentioned—the releases from Sterling balances.

When Cripps talks of the volume of exports, he omits to remark on the £300,000,000 yearly that is sent out of the country, mainly as manufactured goods for which nothing is received in return. This huge quantity of valuable commodities is handed over to nations particularly Egypt and India, which accumulated credits in London during the war fought to save them, as much as anyone else, from Nazi domination. Now, in spite of her crucial difficulties, Britain is allowing these to be gradually used to buy her goods, when in point of fact they should be as indefinitely frozen as free sterling convertibility into dollars.

The Chancellor reiterated his too-familiar plea that everyone must pull together for recovery (including, one supposes, the hated classes now being taxed and legislated out of existence), but again there was no threat or incentive to the workers to produce more. It has been found that the trade unions will accept less food, dearer and scarcer semi-luxuries, and heavier taxation, but they rebel even at the suggestion of the loss of any of their hard-won privileges such as the eight-hour, five-day week.

The propaganda of generations is rebounding on the head of the Socialists themselves: the repeated claims that workmen never received the full share of their labours, the advice that they

A DIPLOMAT'S LIFE IN CHINA'S FORMER CAPITAL

By A Special Correspondent

A diplomatic corps without diplomatic privileges is running short of foreign cigarettes and drinks in China's one-time capital, Nanking.

Last November and again this March, when the Nanking diplomatic missions ignored the KMT Ministry of Foreign Affairs' advice to evacuate to Canton, some of the diplomats construed this refusal to accompany the moribund KMT Government to its sick-bed to South China, as the first step towards recognition of Mao Tse-tung's regime, a step which should therefore ensure cordial though unofficial relations even prior to recognition of the Chinese Communist Government.

And indeed, so it seemed when a Nanking evening paper declared a week after "liberation":

"The Diplomatic Corps share the belief that the Chiang Kai-shek-Li Tsung-shan bloc has met its doom and is on the way to its grave. They unanimously decided to await the establishment of the Democratic Coalition Government, and are prepared to co-operate with that government which is to be directed by the Communist Party. They all realise that there is but one government which represents the Chinese people, viz. the government under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung."

To many a Nanking diplomat, this was precisely the attitude to be expected; and as the military authorities did not interfere with the radio stations of the British and United States embassies, the prospects for a cordial status quo seemed most encouraging.

But Peking will differ. A) The Nanking diplomats were told in very plain language that they were aliens (wai chiao). Embassy telegrams had to be registered under the names of staff members, there being no diplomatic mission in Nanking as

far as the new authorities were concerned.

Diplomats who applied for travelling permits or other documents, were told to add "former" to their title. Of course, none of the remaining diplomats expected privileges which are the fruits of recognition, but as one of them put it, "there was no need to rub it in."

Propaganda Blasts

B) Repeated Communist propaganda blasts did not contribute to the peace of mind of a diplomatic corps "awaiting the establishment of the Democratic Coalition Government." Interference of KMT Amateurs in the Chinese civil war, American designs on Taiwan, MacArthur's efforts at resurrecting Japanese imperialism, the case of Tibet, (featuring the "Fascist Nehru Government, running dog of the British reactionaries") are some of the main salves fired by the CCP propaganda artillery against governments whose representatives were still in Nanking as very helpless and very ordinary aliens.

C) Then there were scores of inconveniences, making life at times intolerable for this diplomatic corps consisting of aliens. The lakes which had formerly been the only means of escape from the hot and dusty Nanking summer, were declared "schools" because outside the city limits, travelling spelled filling in of forms, answering innumerable questions, and frequent controls and examinations of luggage once one got under way. Until mid-September the exchange rate was such that a pound sterling netted little more than 10 shillings' worth of people's dollars, the ting-hao (very good) of the street vendors gradually gave way to yang-kwei-tse (foreign devil) and tsai-tse (big nose).

At Last! A Real Cure For Stings

By GEORGE GLENWOOD

In recent weeks—and not unreasonably—readers have displayed interest in bee and wasp stings. Coincidentally, for the first time in man's painful history of association with stinging and biting insects, medicine can now report a truly scientific antidote for their stings and bites.

The new approach is the work of an American, Dr. W. T. Strauss, who gave some serious thought and study to the reaction of the human body to bee stings. He came to the conclusion that symptoms following stings—ranging from complete immunity to some people to the rare person who has died a few minutes after a single sting—were strongly suggestive of the action of a drug well known to medicine: histamine.

The Trouble-Maker.

Histamine is an old trouble-maker where the body is concerned. It is the decomposition product of one of the body's building blocks, the amino acid histidine. Injured tissue liberates histamine and this may be the cause of shock after accidents and after the injection of foreign protein substances into the body.

Histamine is also closely tied up with the allergies: hay fever, asthma, hives, etc. It causes violent contractions of the smooth muscles of the intestines, the lung bronchioles and the small arteries. It causes skin eruptions, headache and a pounding heart. Locally it causes burning pain.

All these histamine signs are repeated to a greater or lesser extent, depending on personal susceptibility, in the case of bee stings. Headache, intense pain at the site of the sting, skin eruptions, difficulty in breathing, abdominal cramps and, sometimes, shock are all suggestive of a histamine cause for the symptoms following bee stings.

That is what aroused the doctor's suspicions in the first place. Working from this clue, he decided to try the effect of anti-histamine drugs on stings. Fortunately, medicine is well fortified with anti-histamine drugs. He has been developing them for several years for use in the treatment of allergies.

Dramatic Results

Taking a 5 per cent ointment of one such anti-histamine, he applied it liberally and with gentle massage to seven stings of a five-year-old boy who had walked into a swarm of bees. The results were dramatic. In less than one minute the child's cries subsided and he joyfully announced all pain had vanished. No swelling developed, and the only evidence of the stings was a tiny pinpoint of hemorrhage at the site of the sting. The sting had actually broken the skin. Altogether the doctor treated eight cases himself, and other

And finally there was the supreme humiliation in store for those diplomats who applied for an exit permit: an advertisement in the "New China Daily," the official Nanking CCP organ, to the effect that anyone with claims against the departee was invited to report to the police. Here was too much "rubbing in," and of a kind which it was difficult to justify.

Little Enthusiasm

Under those circumstances, there was little enthusiasm for the new regime, and the sincerity of Peking's eagerly repeated "desire for a speedy resumption of diplomatic relations" was left open to doubt.

It must have been a painful process for our Nanking diplomat to read what the press back home has to say about recognition of the Chinese Communist regime, for he feels that the treatment he is being accorded is not such as to fire enthusiastic despatches and create good will in the minds of the men who continue to report from Nanking to their respective governments on conditions and events in "liberated" China. It is therefore not surprising to hear him complain that he is being sacrificed to the commercial interests of his country.

With an effective KMT blockade, and customs immunity a thing of the past, Nanking diplomats are taking to Chinese cigarettes, and vodka (made in China, not in the USSR) gradually takes the place of gin in cocktail.

Tranquility

The hectic rounds of cocktail parties at which much information was gathered and exchanged, have given way to tranquil dinner parties, instead of gliding over the dance floor of the Embassy Club, a young third secretary now spends his evenings painfully tracing Chinese characters on tissue paper, or a naval attaché may pass an evening conjuring a few more parts of a three-mast brig into a depleted whisky bottle.

Under a Foreign Office plan, British Embassy members are having their Chinese lessons paid by the Government, and most of them are availing themselves of this opportunity, for not only are they bored, but they are also beginning to realise the importance of Chinese in Communist Nanking.

The imposing buildings which once housed the KMT yuans and ministries, and an occasional car sporting the character shih (the Chinese equivalent of C.D.—corps diplomatique) over its number plate, are all that reminds the visitor to Nanking that this almost vacuous, sprawling, dusty city was a teeming capital only a year ago.

"I'm so glad we'll soon recognise the Communists," a British Embassy typist told me shortly before I left. "They say Peking is such a pretty place.... Besides, we've got a swimming pool on the Legation compound...."

Refugee Problem In Germany

Frankfurt, October 27.
The United States High Commissioner, Mr. John McCloy, said here today that the bulk of West Germany's 8,000,000 refugees would have to be assimilated into the new Federal Republic.

A solution of the refugee problem did not lie in immigration, he told a press conference.

He re-affirmed the intention of the Allied High Commission to carry out its promised programme of "de-concentration and de-cariculation."

Asked whether the presence of the refugees might constitute a future threat to Germany's democratic revival, Mr. McCloy said, "If you have large population groups under sub-normal conditions anything could happen. But they could be a stimulant, however, rather than a deterrent."

He added that refugee matters would be a future consideration of the German Government though Allied High Commission experts might act as advisers—Reuters.

Philippines Budget

Manila October 27.
President Quirino announced today that he will call a special session of Congress for December 9 to secure enactment of budgetary measures.

The announcement was made from the Presidential yacht Apo, which is taking Mr. Quirino on a campaign tour through Cebu and Leyte.

The abrupt adjournment of Congress earlier this year, due to bitter political quarrels, had left the country without a budget. Using emergency powers, the President issued two executive orders appropriating money for governmental expenditures, but the Supreme Court scrapped the orders.

The decision of the Court takes effect tomorrow, and from then on until budget measures are enacted—Government expenses will be taken from Government deposits in the Philippine National Bank—United Press.



Chances of anyone getting through Hong Kong's defence lines now are pretty slim.

There have been protests in the House of Commons about the Highland Light Infantry being used as beaters.

Some people are never happy without a grouse.

That attempted sabotage of high tension lines in Canada was positively re-volting.

An amateur military expert has calculated that 200 planes a day should be enough to keep the half-million men in the barren Southern provinces in rice; and a further 300 should keep them going in small arms ammunition. With say 500 to keep up a barrage, why can we expect a counter-offensive any time now....

Probably vegetarian.
The lucky bridesmaid also received a handsome gift a string of real pearls.

Blake just back from Home-leave tells us of the occasion when an ambulance had to be called at a Welsh resort for a holidaymaker who had something stuck in his throat.

It turned out to be nothing more serious than a place name.

This Philippines chewing gum "scandal" the Russian raised seems to have caused a lot of jawing.

What will they think of next? "The new streamlined luxury sedan is something out of this world.... fitted with a convenience."

"Oliver Twist" has been banned in Quebec.
No second helping.

"Heavens, I am thirsty!" she said. "Please get me a drink."

As they say in Prague to the Yugoslav diplomats: "This is Czech matter!"

Objections have been raised to children using a scuffed-out randie when taking the oath.

In these days of atom bombs it is perhaps just a little too suggestive.

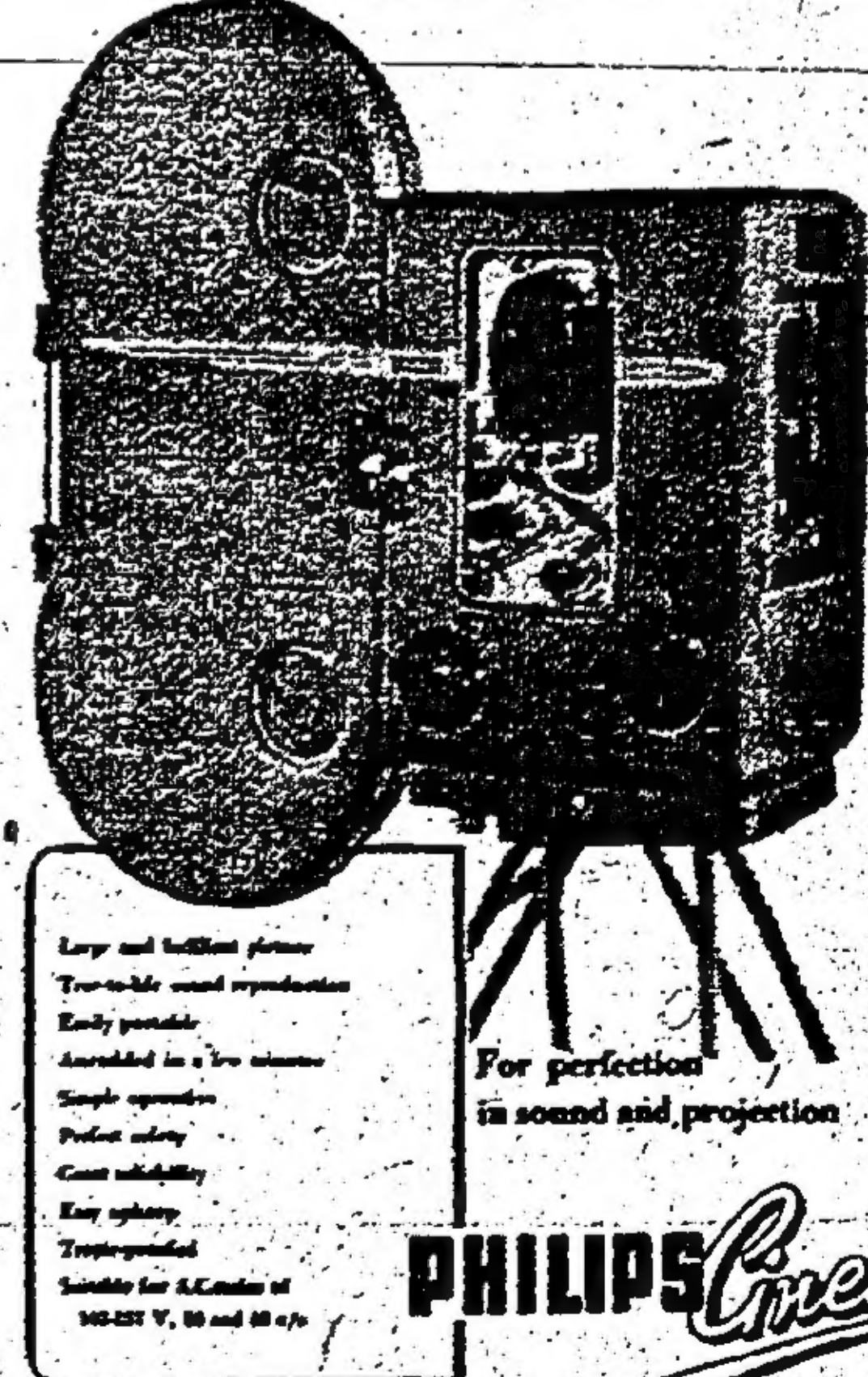
"Tom has asked me to marry him and make him the happiest man in the world."

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UK FORCED TO SLOW DOWN STERLING DEBT REPAYMENT

Cripps Statement On Economy Measures ARMED FORCES TO BE CUT

London, October 26.

Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told Parliament today that Britain could not continue to repay Sterling debts to the same extent as hitherto.

Such credits or releases added to the nation's inflationary pressure just as much as her own internal expenditure, he said. The Chancellor was opening a two-day debate in the House of Commons of the Government's £280,000,000 cuts in expenditure, aimed at balancing the country's economy.

He said a sense of proportion and of responsibility must be retained. Britain was anxious about her own position. But she was also most anxious about the general world situation, particularly that of some of the large, less developed areas.

These should, he said, be able to contribute much more than they did to their own support and to the general pool of world supplies from which Britain could also benefit.

For this reason, Colonial development and investment must be continued both because of Britain's duties to the inhabitants of the Colonies and of her own interests.

"When we come to the rest of the Sterling Area, the very nature of the system is that its members should be able to draw on the reserves which they keep with us in Sterling when they are in need," he said.

"It is a necessary consequence of their being willing to allow their balances at some time to rise that we should be willing to allow them at other times to draw on them."

"Special considerations, however, arise in the case of the war-time Sterling balances and the extent to which drawing is permitted upon these is and has been limited by the agreements which we have with the several countries."

Matter Of Degree

But the reduction of these Sterling liabilities was like the granting of new loans and credits a matter of degree, Sir Stafford continued.

"Clearly in our present situation, we cannot afford to employ so much of our resources for this purpose as has hitherto been desirable in our own long-term interests and in the interests of world development," he said.

"In financial terms that means that in order to keep Sterling strong, we must not over-provide Sterling to other countries either in the form of new credits or of releases of accumulated Sterling balances."

"Our past policy has enabled us to give most essential help in the restoration of the economies of Europe and Asia," Sir Stafford continued.

"Had a different policy been adopted both we and the world would have been worse off. But we must now go slower, whether we like it or not."

Sir Stafford said that the diversion of exports to the dollar market was not the only way of saving dollars. It was equally important to supply the other

countries of the Sterling Area with their dollar-saving requirements and so to help them carry through the dollar-saving upon which all were agreed.

Cutting Down At Home

Britain lost gold if she did not balance her trade with such hard currency countries as Persia which had not devalued its currency. Many more British exports would, therefore, have to go to Persia.

In a reference to the need for exporting more to the dollar markets, the Chancellor said he hoped that some of these extra exports would come from the "unrequited exports" Britain had been sending abroad.

On the other hand, he said, it must be remembered that as part of the dollar economy campaign for the Sterling Area as a whole, Britain had urged others to economise in dollar imports by switching over to Sterling or soft currency sources of supply.

To supply these extra exports Britain would have to cut down supplies at home. Sir Stafford declared that the only real solution for Britain's economic difficulties is more and more efficient production.

He said that the cutting down of imports and the reduction of expenditure on capital investment and on other things was an essential condition for success but could not of itself bring that success.

Armed Forces Reduction

In his review of the Government's economy measures, Sir Stafford Cripps said that the strength of the armed forces in April 1950 will be more than 20,000 below the figure of 750,000 already given.

The Chancellor explained that the annual saving of £30,000,000 proposed will also accrue in the following fields:

(1) A substantial reduction in headquarters staff.

(2) A reduction in the training, maintenance and administrative establishments.

(3) Economies in works programmes, particularly overseas.

Sir Stafford said that Britain could not afford to give further loans or credits to other countries, except in very special cases.

The total administrative savings being made by the Government should be reckoned in terms of manpower as well as money. At a rough estimate the proposals would mean a reduction in civil departments of not less than 10,000 people by the end of 1950.

Fall In Exports

Sir Stafford explained further that exports have fallen from

156 per cent of 1938 in the first quarter of this year, to 141 per cent in third quarter.

During that period imports have increased so that there is not at present an overall balance of payments.

Sir Stafford believed that the Government's cuts could produce the conditions needed for the renewed export drive. There had been signs to show that inflationary pressure had again increased. Fresh measures would have to be taken to reduce domestic demand. Goods in the home market would have to be cut down until there was a further considerable increase in production.

Reserves in the Sterling Area had fallen to a point where even quite minor fluctuations in world trade were liable to cause the very gravest concern in Britain, he continued. These reserves must slowly and perhaps painfully be built up again to a safe figure.

Sir Stafford said that following the new economies there would be an opportunity to review the whole matter in the next budget. Further fiscal and other measures could then be taken if necessary.

"It is not our policy to produce a severe deflation," he declared. "We believe that the practical damage that this would do to our production would more than offset any theoretical benefit."

Today the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council reaffirmed this decision in a 17-page statement.

Sterling Balances

He then referred to the case of the wartime Sterling balances, saying, "We cannot afford to employ so much of our resources for this purpose as has hitherto been desirable in our own long-term interests and in the interests of world development."

Sir Stafford said that there was also the unpleasant necessity of cutting down Britain's dollar imports.

Chief reductions would be in food, other than wheat and sugar, in tobacco, and in raw materials of various kinds.

Even this reduced programme, which barely supplied raw material needs, was only possible with the aid of the European Recovery Programme and the Canadian dollar loan, both of which must before long disappear.

Sir Stafford then declared with emphasis: "Let me make it absolutely clear that no devaluation, no economies, no Governmental action of any kind can in fact save our present social and living standards unless we all collectively and severally play our full part."

"Unless we can all quickly produce more and get our costs down we shall suffer a tragic fall in our standard of living—accompanied by all the demoralising insecurity of widespread unemployment."

Only A Prelude

Sir Stafford concluded with these words:

"These economies, like devaluation, are a prelude and no more to a new surge forward to conquer the hard currency markets without which our industries, our standard of living, indeed our civilization itself must fade and wither away. We dare not fail, in our efforts."

Immediately following Sir Stafford, the deputy leader of the Conservative Opposition, Mr. Anthony Eden, described the Chancellor's speech as an indictment of his own Administration.

He added, "I cannot understand the Government's view of our national psychology. It is impossible to match the Government's proposals with the realities of the hour."

"I can remember no occasion on which a statement by the head of the Government has fallen so far below the expectation of the nation's needs."

Mr. Eden asked if the Prime Minister or his colleagues really believed that in this programme there was anything that could possibly enable the nation to stand on its feet very soon.

He thought the Government's approach to the problem had been wrongly founded. There was no plan and no order in the Government's proposals. They represented the maximum

Optimistic Reaction To Cripps

London, October 26. The vigorously delivered speech by Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons, produced—for the moment at least—a more optimistic reaction than the terse announcement of economy cuts made on Monday by the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee.

The applause at the close of Sir Stafford's speech was restrained, but afterwards Government supporters said that the Chancellor had considerably improved the atmosphere by his complete "let in" of the details of the economies and his hard line on certain aspects of Government policy.

The faction of the Labour Party which wishes to see larger reductions in the armed forces apparently took some slight hope from the Chancellor's words. The impression was that the overall defence review still proceeding may yield some concession to their demands.—Reuter.

AUSSIE APPEAL QUASHED

London, October 26.

The British Empire's high-est appeals court, the Privy Council, said today that the nationalisation of Australian banks infringed "on the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse among the States."

The Privy Council last July rejected the Australian Government's appeal from a verdict of the Australian High Court on an Act that would have prohibited private banking business in Australia.

Today the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council reaffirmed this decision in a 17-page statement.

"There is a direct and immediate result of the Act to restrict the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse among the States," the report said.

The nationalisation was challenged by 11 private banks and several States, including Western Australia.

Legal arguments centred around the interpretation of Article 92 of the Australian Constitution providing for freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse among the States.—Associated Press.

that could be agreed without Cabinet resignations.

Vital Period

"It is the next six months that are going to be the vital period," he continued. "It is only if we can restore the national economy and confidence in financial and later economic life will have a chance of bearing fruit at all."

Mr. Eden urged the Government to tell some of the countries which still expected a flow of "unrequited exports" that it was no use asking Britain to go on with them.

Otherwise, he said, Britain would in the end crush herself and as she was the heart and centre of the Sterling Area, they would be ruined too.

Referring to the Chancellor's remarks on this subject, Mr. Eden said, "I wish to God he had said it before. He has left it terribly late."

For the Liberals, Mr. Frank Byers announced that his Party would vote against the Government when the debate ended tomorrow.

Labour Members Disappointed

Mr. Ronald Chamberlain, Labour, said that he and some other Labour members were gravely disappointed that the cuts in the armed forces were not greater.

They regarded the cut of £20,000,000 a year as "derisory." Conscripted was "wasteful and uneconomic."

Mr. A. V. Alexander, Minister of Defence, interrupted, "You will not get final economic recovery unless you can maintain security for those working for you in those areas of the world upon which you depend for your economic recovery."

Colonel Oliver Croft waite Eyre, Conservative, said, "If the Government are sincere why have they not tackled the Sterling balance?"

As a result of these releases from Sterling balances everyone in the export industry was working one day a week free to provide goods for other countries, he said.

Something like £300,000,000 a year of British exports were going abroad for which Britain received nothing whatever in return, he claimed.—Reuter.

Churchill Attacks Socialist Policy

Woodford, October 26.

Mr. Winston Churchill, leader of the Conservative Party, criticising the Government's economic policy, said here tonight that he could not conceive that the sending of "unrequited exports" to such countries as India and Egypt should have been allowed to go on.

The Conservative leader, addressing more than 1,000 of his constituents, said, "They (the Government) talk of unrequited exports."

We are spending many hundreds of millions in sending exports out of this country to places like India and Egypt which we protected in the war from Japan and Italy, and in return we are getting nothing to re-animise ourselves, to re-animise our efforts and to re-animise our spirit.

"We have got to this plight. About two or three years ago I asked that there should be a reduction in expenditure by several hundred millions a year. That is what they are trying to do now."

But if they had done it two or three years ago we would have been in a better position today and would have avoided this disastrous devaluation."

Mr. Churchill blamed the Labour Government's "cramping and disastrous rule" for Britain's present difficulties.

"Labour Funeral"

He told his audience that in the current debate in the House of Commons on the economy cuts they were witnessing "the funeral preparations of the Socialist Government."

Mr. Churchill said that devaluation should have been preceded by a strong and earnest effort to set our house in order and by bringing into power a government which would command confidence both at home and abroad.

The Conservatives would be ready whenever the election came, but he added, "Nothing will induce your leader to bid for office by competing with the Socialists by promises of Utopia round the corner and an easy escape from the hard facts of life."

"It would be better for us to lose the election than win it by false pretences."—Reuter.

Breeze At Manstein Trial

Hamburg, October 26.

A duel of words between Field Marshal Erich von Manstein and the chief prosecution counsel, Sir Arthur Comyns Carr, marked the Nazi commander's fourth day in the witness box before a British War Crimes Court here today.

For four hours, the white-haired, cataract-blinded German faced a cross-examination on his 17 war crime charges.

The interpretation of the Prosecutor tried to check the soldier's eloquence without much effect.

"Would you mind answering my questions instead of making long speeches," he asked.

Young Germans crowding the public galleries plainly enjoyed the spectacle of the fussy and nervous von Manstein as he fidgeted with his earphones and two pairs of spectacles.

Sir Arthur asked him whether he had destroyed the Nazi order for the shooting of captured commissars or whether it had been seized by the Russians when they captured his baggage.

Von Manstein replied: "The High Command was very angry with me when the Russians captured my baggage and I replied that in future I should take care to keep 100 metres behind the front line so that nothing should be captured again."

"I do not know whether the commissar order was in the baggage, but I know there were numerous top secret documents, some referring to our rocket weapons."—Reuter.

U.S. IGNORANCE OF BRITAIN

York, October 26.

The Archbishop of York said today that the ordinary American citizen is largely ignorant of British affairs.

Dr. Cyril Garbett spoke at a joint Synod of the Convocation of York about his recent tour of the United States. He said he found considerable ignorance and prejudice about Britain.

"Huge newspapers of 30 or 40 pages usually contained only a paragraph here and there about Europe, often scanty news concerned with some trifling incident or intended to create prejudice."

"Jews and Irish Roman Catholics carry on their vendetta through the Press. The ordinary American citizen is, therefore, largely ignorant of British affairs."—United Press.

CUT IN ERP PREDICTED

Washington, October 26.

Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, predicted today that Congress would cut European recovery aid next year by at least \$1,000,000,000.

"Europe must work out her own destiny," he told a reporter. "We cannot carry indefinitely such a heavy burden of financial help," he said.—Reuter.

Sterling Balances Policy

London, October 26.

A Treasury spokesman said tonight that references to tightening releases of old Sterling balances, made by Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons today, represented a general statement of future policy.

The Chancellor was not referring to individual cases or past agreements, the spokesman added.

As the debate has not yet ended it was thought possible that further details on the subject might be disclosed by later Government speakers.

Unofficial experts recalled that Britain's Sterling agreements with India, Pakistan and several other countries already specify the amounts of Sterling to be released for periods up to next June. Such agreements could hardly be varied by Britain unilaterally.

The amounts of the releases have been widely criticised in Britain as excessive.

In general, however, the releases for the current 12 months have been inflated by the need to finance the transition from the high rate of the year ending last June to a much lower rate already agreed for the future.

In India's case a large part of this year's release was specially stated to be transitional.—Reuter.

U.S. MUST LEAD THE WORLD

New York, October 26.

Miss Barbara Ward, Assistant Editor of the British weekly journal "Economist," said here tonight that the United States must take over world leadership if free world order is to be established.

America, the world's most powerful economy, must become a great consumer of foreign goods and exporter of capital, playing the part Britain filled in the last century, Miss Ward told a meeting sponsored by the "New York Herald Tribune."

Miss Ward outlined the partnership of the free world with the United States as the leader, on the following lines:

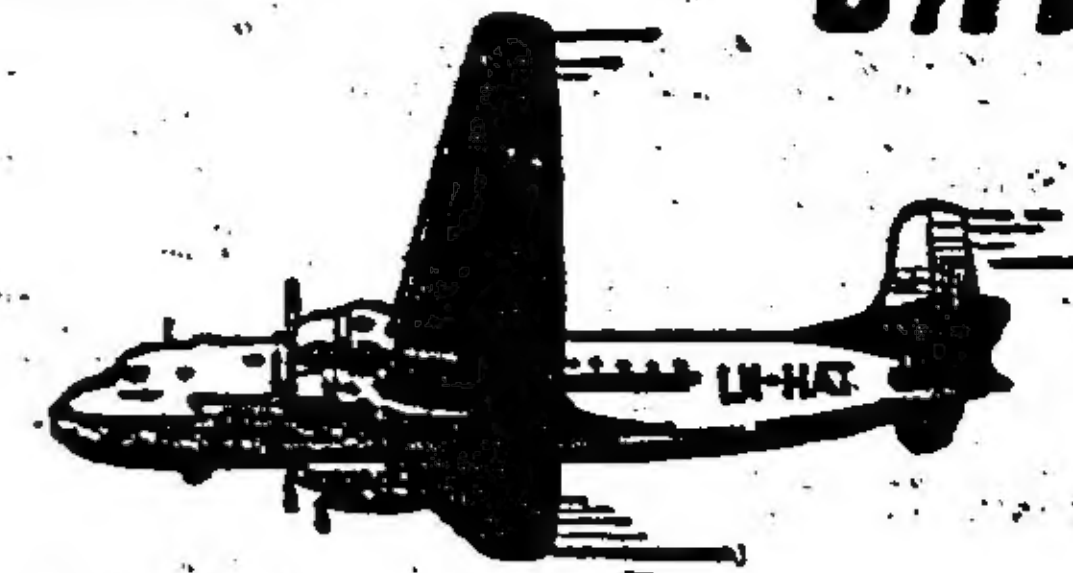
(1) Western European nations, Britain and the Commonwealth must be ready to offer the conditions and guarantees which make capital investment possible.

(2) Non-American nations can make their own contribution to large-scale investment in Germany and Japan.

Britain can continue to assist financing India and Africa, as it is now attempting, though on too ambitious a scale.

(3) International agencies, especially the World Bank, should be used.—Reuter.

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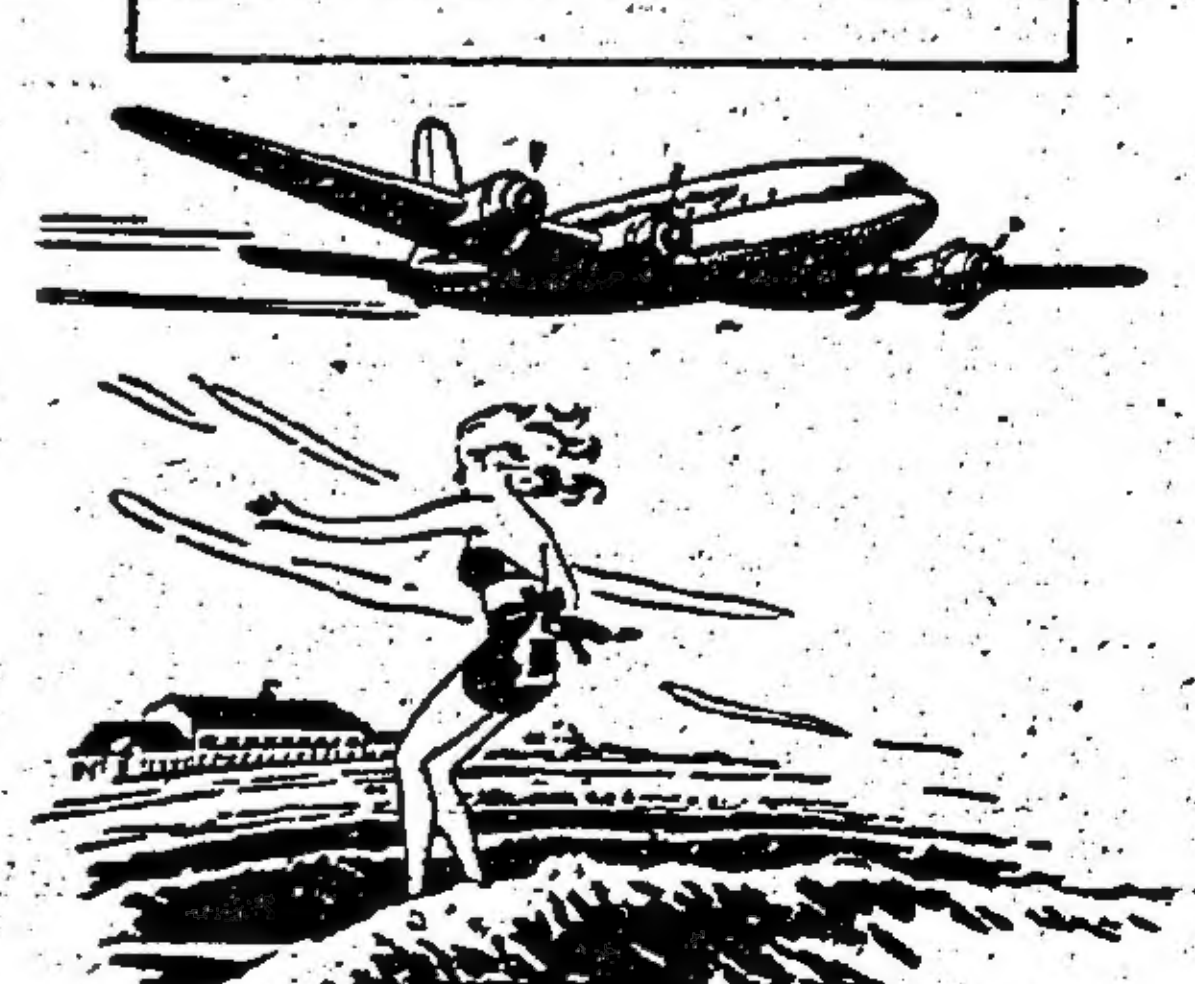
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ONE WORLD OR SUICIDE, SAYS PANDIT NEHRU

New York, October 26.

The only alternative to world government "some time or other" is world suicide, said Pandit Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, in an address to the "Herald-Tribune" Forum tonight. Pandit Nehru broadcast the address from Chicago. His words were heard by an audience which crammed the huge grand ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

Railways Resume In South China

San Francisco, October 26. The Canton-Hankow railway has resumed traffic to as far North as Yunnan station while the Canton-Kowloon railway is open to traffic to as far South as Pingwu station, the Chinese Communist Peiping Radio reported today.

BIDAULT MEETS SUCCESS

Paris, October 26. The French Premier-designate, M. Georges Bidault, leader of the MRP (Popular Republican Party), was tonight assured of Radical and Socialist support in his bid to end the country's three-weeks' old political crisis.

The Radical Party Executive decided by 77 votes to 27 to back the former Foreign Minister. Socialist support had been pledged overnight.

M. Bidault—the third Premier-designate in 10 days—is now expected to form a Coalition Government of Socialists, Radicals, Popular Republicans and some Moderates.

He will go before Parliament tomorrow with a full Cabinet list except for junior Ministers—in his pocket.

M. Francis de Menthon, Chairman of the MRP Parliamentary group, said this afternoon, M. Bidault this afternoon, he added that if the Premier-designate were confirmed in office he would present his Cabinet immediately to the President of the Republic, M. Vincent Auriol.

According to reports current tonight, M. Bidault intends keeping M. Robert Schuman at the Foreign Office.

He plans to have three Ministers of State—M. Pierre Henri Teitgen of his own MRP, M. Paul Ramadier, the outgoing Socialist Minister of Defence, and the outgoing Radical Premier, M. Henri Queuille.

M. Maurice Petishe, a non-party man, is expected to stay at the Ministry of Finance. General Charles de Gaulle's one-time Finance Minister, M. Rene Pleven, is likely to become Minister of Overseas Territories. M. Jules Moch, Socialist, will remain as Minister of the Interior.

The Ministry of Defence is expected to go to M. Rene Mayer, Radical.

M. Bidault's programme will not be noticeably different from those presented by M. Rene Mayer and M. Jules Moch in their attempts to form a Government, observers forecast tonight.

—Reuter.

BBC ACCUSED OF RED INFLUENCE

London, October 26.

Viscount Craigavon said today that he will ask for a Government commission of inquiry to investigate his charge that Communists infest the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Lord Craigavon is President of a BBC Listeners Association which has no connection with the BBC. He said the Association's aim is to break the Government-sponsored BBC monopoly of broadcasting here and to substitute sponsored radio.

Be jevelled his Communist charge in a speech on Tuesday night before the Radio and Television Dealers Association.

Today he told reporters he would submit his case to Lord Beveridge, Chairman of a Committee which the Government appointed last January to investigate the BBC operation and determine whether its monopoly contract should be renewed. The contract expires on December 31, 1951.

Both the Government and the BBC refused formal comment on his allegations.

A Cabinet informant said the Government would not take the charges seriously.

A BBC source said that for Lord Craigavon "any stick, no matter how weak, is good enough to beat us with."

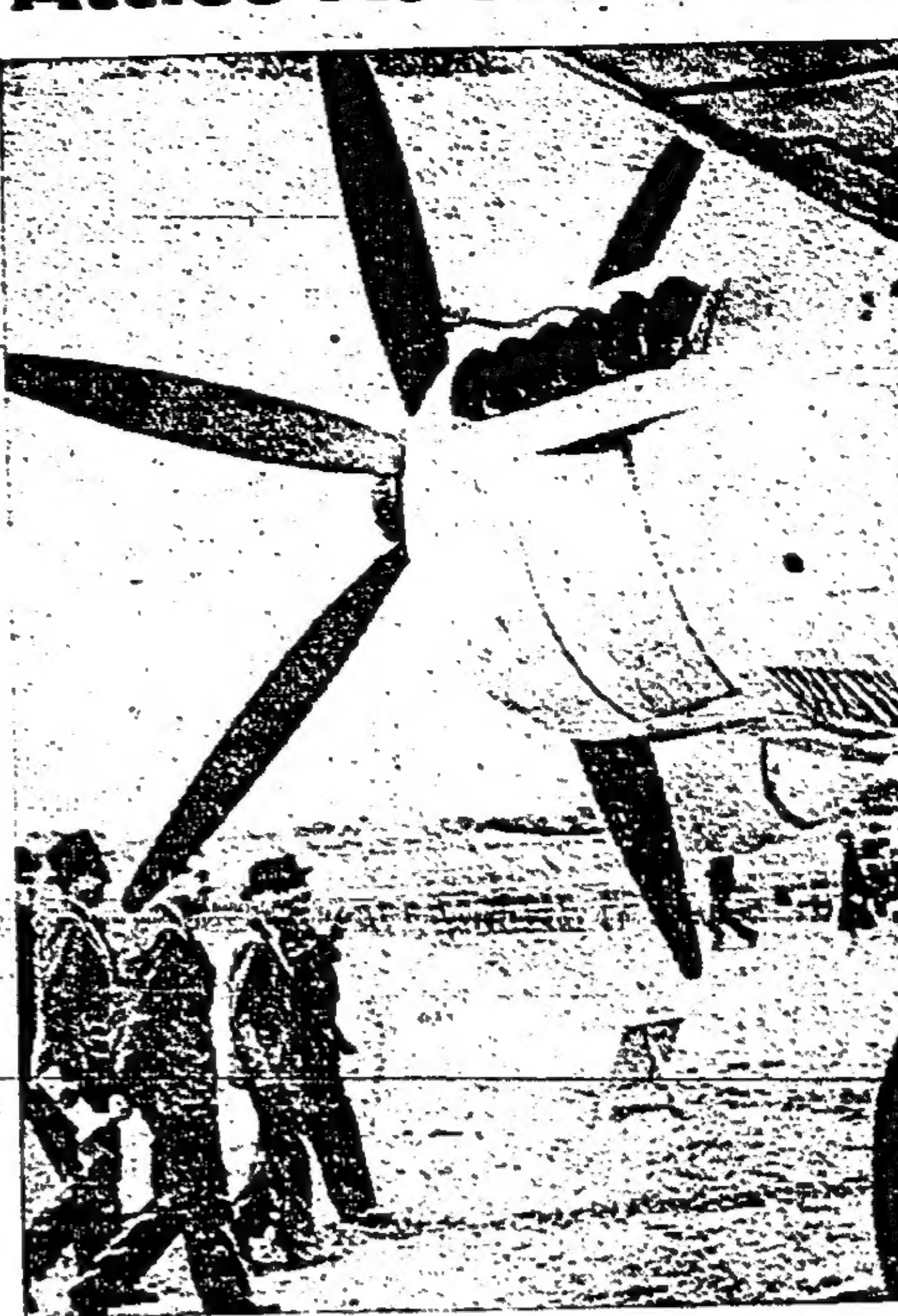
Lord Craigavon said he had a list of Communists employed by the BBC. He added he could cite several broadcasts which reflected Communist influence. He said his Listeners Association want to eliminate from British radio all disloyal features and policies, particularly the broadcasting of Communist views and principles.—Associated Press.

MADRID TRIAL

Madrid, October 27.

Sentences ranging from two to 14 years were demanded by the Prosecutor when the trial opened in Madrid today of 20 persons charged with having helped to form guerrilla groups in Cuernavaca, Province, Central Spain, in 1948. Originally 96 people were arrested but the remainder have been released.—Reuter.

Attlee At Air Show



Sir Frederick Handley Page, famous British plane manufacturer, points out the latest Avro Lancaster to Mr. Clement Attlee (second from right) the Prime Minister, at Farnborough, Hampshire. The Premier visited the Society of British Aircraft Manufacturers' exhibition, and saw Britain's latest aircraft, among them the Vickers Supermarine 510 which flew within 10 miles of the world speed record (675 miles an hour). (Associated Press Photo).

Mr. Acheson On American Policy Towards China

Washington, October 26.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, told the press today that the actual carrying out of the United States policy toward China must be different now from several months ago.

Mr. Acheson made that comment when one reporter asked him whether any conclusive regarding a new policy toward China had resulted from the studies of a special committee headed by the Ambassador-at-large, Philip Jessup.

The State Secretary replied that in one way it had, because the actual carrying out of the policy must differ from several months ago. He did not elaborate.

Mr. Acheson also said the final decision was not yet made on whether to send Mr. Jessup to China. He observed that Mr. Jessup has not finished his duties in New York.

Mr. Acheson, replying to a question, said he could not say anything regarding plans for the utilisation of the \$75,000,000 which the Congress had authorised for use in China.

Mr. Acheson said that the Chinese Communist authorities, on a timely pretext, had refused permission for a high-ranking United States military attaché to leave China. He warned that the United States would not stand for it.

Mr. Acheson said that three American Consulate staff members in Shanghai have also been prevented from leaving.

Serious View

Brigadier General Robert Soule has been refused an exit visa in Nanking "as a result of the demand from certain U.S. Government Chinese employees that General Soule remain in Nanking until settlement of their demands for ex gratia severance pay."

In a statement, Mr. Acheson said the United States "takes a serious view of the flimsy pretext used by the local authorities to prevent the departure of an American official from China in contradiction of the generally recognised principles of international law."

"The U.S. government does not countenance negotiations under duress and will not authorise its representatives in China to submit to such pressure."

General Soule applied for his permit on October 6 and planned to leave on October 19. He completed all the required procedure.

Shanghai Base

The U.S. representatives in China are taking steps to get General Soule's exit permit and assurances that he will be permitted to leave as soon as possible.

As for the three American Consulate staff members in Shanghai, Mr. Acheson said all the three had complied with the regulations and had been informed that there was no objection to the issuance of their permits. However, the day before their ship was to sail they were notified that their permits were not ready, Mr. Acheson said.

GANDHI IDEAL RECOMMENDED TO THE UN

Lake Success, October 26.

Mahatma Gandhi's principles of non-violence in settling disputes were recommended to the United Nations today by Dr. Pedro de Alba of Mexico when the debate on threats to Greece's political independence was resumed in the Political Committee.

The Committee devoted most of their morning to a discussion of a resolution tabled by Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet Foreign Minister, dealing with eight death sentences imposed by an Athens military court on October 13.

Before the Committee were also two other proposals, from Paraguay and Colombia.

The Paraguayan proposal called on Greece to put an end to all acts of sabotage, executions and acts of violence in general.

The Colombian resolution asked the Committee, in connection with the discussion on death sentences by military tribunals in Greece, to address a request to all the governments of the world that death sentences passed for political crimes be suspended to promote plans for the adjustment of international peace and security.

Mr. Dmitri Z. Manulsky, Ukrainian Foreign Minister, said that the appeal proposed by Paraguay was a "wicked manoeuvre" to "whitewash" the Greek Government.

"The so-called 'Athens Government,'" he asserted, "while declaring the hostilities as having ceased is, with impunity, and moved by the sentiment of vengeance, sentencing more and more people to death."

Nothing To Hide

Mr. Panoyatog Pipinella, Greece, said that his delegation had nothing to hide.

He referred to the case of Demosthenes Georgiou, a political prisoner who was shot. It was being claimed, he said, that this man had been executed after the clemency law in Greece had been promulgated.

This was not so, he continued. Georgiou was executed on the morning of September 30, the day on which the clemency law reached the Greek Parliament and six days prior to its promulgation.

"Since the promulgation not a single execution has taken place, and this can be checked by all countries represented here," he said.

Mr. Vyshinsky, in an attack on the critics of his proposal, declared, "I challenge the Greek delegate to deny that these death sentences will be carried out unless this Committee states unequivocally that the Greek Government should repeal the sentences and stay the executions."

The Committee adjourned until later today.—Reuter.

PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIANS

Manila, October 26.

Mr. Felino Neri, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was asked by reporters today about the Philippine Republic's policy towards the question of Australian immigration into the Philippines.

Mr. Neri said that there were no restrictions on temporary visitors or tourists but that Australians intending to settle permanently in the Philippines were restricted pending the outcome of a legislative measure dealing with Australian nationals unless reciprocal rights are granted to Filipino nationals in Australia.—Reuter.

WITHOUT COMMENT

New York, October 26.

The late Miss Rachel McDowell, religious news editor of the "New York Times," left the New York Newspaper Guild \$3,000 to distribute literature against profanity among newspaper employees. It was disclosed when her will was filed today.—Associated Press.

MISSIONS' CALL ON CHINA

Boston, October 26.

The International Headquarters of the American Board of Foreign Missions today called on Christians in America to withhold hasty judgment on China and continue to aid the Chinese people under whatever form of government they strive to work out their national salvation.

The Mission Board said: "Regardless of the way we in America feel about it, the fact becomes increasingly evident that the people of China are either accepting, or expecting, soon to accept, a leadership directed by men who are Communists."—Reuter.

ETHIOPIA WON'T ACCEPT PLAN

Lake Success, October 26.

Ethiopia's representative told the United Nations today that his country could not accept as at present drafted the five-Power compromise proposal for a federation between Ethiopia and the former Italian colony of Eritrea.

Ethiopia has urged that she be allowed to incorporate the Eastern Province of Eritrea.

The compromise federation plan had been advanced by India, Iraq, Liberia, the United States and Brazil, complete.

Mr. Abte Wold Aklilu, the Ethiopian Foreign Minister, told the United Nations Sub-Committee considering the Italian colonies question, that unless the union between the two countries was made "quite complete," it would be extremely difficult and indeed, unfair to expect Ethiopia to assume all the financial burdens of federation.

The central problem, he said, was that Eritrea was not capable of carrying on a single economic existence. Neither were there enough basically educated people in Eritrea to carry on an administration.

It was a small territory dependent primarily on the larger neighbouring country of Ethiopia, but the five-Power resolution proposed that the two countries should have equality within the federation.

If the two countries were federated, the Foreign Minister continued, the primary burden would fall on Ethiopia and this would have to be recognised.

"If we are to accept responsibility for Eritrea we must be provided with the means of fulfilling that responsibility," Mr. Aklilu said.

The Sub-Committee adjourned after deciding to consider later today the procedure for voting on the various proposals which have been made on the future of Eritrea.—Reuter.

TALKS ON CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY END IN FAILURE

POISONED CHOCOLATE CASE ENDS

Oslo, October 26. Janstein Brekke, Norwegian student teacher found guilty of attempted murder by sending poisoned chocolates to his rival in love, was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment at Kristiansand today.

He was also sentenced to 10 years' loss of citizen rights to start at the end of his imprisonment.

The jury found Brekke guilty on three counts: (1) Attempting to murder Oddvar Eiken, the fiancé of pretty, 24-year-old Randi Muren the girl he loved; (2) Attempting to place guilt for the crimes upon an innocent person by leaving clues which led the police wrongly to arrest Fleming Rosborg, a young Danish writer also in love with Randi Muren.

Rosborg has been awarded compensation by the police for wrongful arrest and from the Norwegian Press for calling him a murderer.

Chocolate flakes in the dead child's pocket contained enough arsenic to kill three people, it was stated during the trial.

Eiken also ate chocolate sent by Brekke and was sick. Psychiatrists in evidence said that Brekke loved Randi Muren in an old-fashioned way and the shock he suffered when he found out that she was prepared to have an "amorous game" with him but did not love him split his personality, allowing him to do things which his "better self" would have condemned.

Brekke, "madly jealous" of Randi Muren, his first love, told a packed court when the trial opened last week, "I did it as a nasty trick—not to kill." He pleaded "Not Guilty." He admitted he tried to destroy Eiken's engagement to Randi by anonymous letters.

Brekke told the court that an alleged confession was taken by the police "after strong psychological pressure." He said that he had tried the chocolates himself. Their only effect was unpleasant vomiting.—Reuter.

Bishop's Attack On Democracy

Adelaide, October 26. Dr. Richard Thomas, Bishop of Willochra, South Australia, predicted "Communism will eventually crush democracy." Writing in a Church bulletin he said: "There is no future for democracy." "It has shown itself to be a breeding place for incompetency, discontent and corruption. It is incapable of making a successful stand against the powerful force of Communism and will eventually be crushed by it." "Communism appeals strongly because it has a definite plan. Democracy, on the other hand, has nothing to proclaim but vague generalities." "It is unable to arouse enthusiasm for its cause and it can exist only by pandering to selfish motives—dislike and distrust of democracy." "While Communism is blatantly atheistic, democracy, notwithstanding the lip service it pays religion, is not far removed from it in effect. It is a feeble challenge to Communism."—United Press.

RED ARMY WAR MENTALITY

London, October 26. Many Russian soldiers regard the coming of the next war as inevitable. Major General Richard Hillon, former British Military Attaché in Moscow, told a meeting of the Royal United Services Institution in London today. The Russians had welded their armed forces into one unit more effectively than even the Germans, he said. The Soviet Air Force was geared almost solely as a tactical weapon for a land war, although one group headed by Marshal Stalin's son wanted it for strategic purposes. General Hillon declared that the Army had robust, practical and up-to-date weapons, but its one weakness was probably a shortage of transport.—Reuter.

Lake Success, October 26. The United States and four other powers declared today that secret atomic talks have failed because the Russians put national interests above world security.

This report came from the United States, France, Britain, China and Canada.

The report was released along with a formal report of closed conferences held with the Soviet Union in seeking to end the East-West deadlock.

The report said: "The Government of the USSR puts its sovereignty first and is unwilling to accept measures which may impinge on its interests with its exercise of unimpeded state sovereignty." "If this fundamental difference could be overcome, other differences which have hitherto appeared unsurmountable could be seen in true perspective and reasonable ground might be found for their adjustment."

The Russians refused in the closed meetings to talk about disclosures of atomic explosions in the Soviet Union. The United States time and again re-affirmed its position favouring the majority plan for atomic control as approved by the UN Assembly last November in Paris.

Talk Will Continue

The net result: The East-West deadlock stands unchanged, but the six powers, known as the sponsoring powers because they helped create the UN Atomic Energy Commission, will continue the talks in November.

The statement of the five powers and the UN records of the meetings will be taken up by the special Political Committee of the UN Assembly, perhaps early next week.

Records of the secret meetings show that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Jakob A. Malik, refused to talk about the Russian atomic explosion.

In a brief summing-up of the basic obstacles in the way of agreement, the statement of the five powers said: "The Soviet Union proposes that nations should continue to own explosive atomic materials." "The other five powers feel that, under such conditions there would be no effective protection against the sudden use of these materials as atomic weapons."

Impossible to Detect "The Soviet Union proposes that nations continue, as at present, to own, operate and manage facilities, making or using dangerous quantities of such materials." "The other five powers believe that under such conditions it would be impossible to detect or prevent the diversion of such materials for use in atomic weapons."

"The Soviet Union proposes a system of control depending on periodic inspection of facilities, the existence of which the national government concerned reports to the international agency, supplemented by special investigations on suspicion of treaty violations."

"The other five powers believe that periodic inspection would not prevent the storing of dangerous materials."—Associated Press.

EAST GERMANY TREATY DENIED

Berlin, October 26. The East German Prime Minister, Otto Grotewohl, said today that his Government did not plan to sign a separate peace treaty with the Soviet Union.

He told a press conference his Government wanted a united Germany, with a peace treaty signed by all four occupation powers as directed in the Potsdam agreement.

The Minister's statement came as a surprise after two weeks of Communist propaganda about a separate peace treaty with the Soviet Union.—United Press.

Unique Pacific Bomb Test

Pearl Harbour, October 27. The Navy announced today that two submarines will launch seven-ton guided missiles off Hawaii on November 7 to show that they can deliver the atomic bombs if war comes.

The Pacific Fleet Headquarters disclosed that the submarines, in the current war games in Hawaiian waters, had already shown that they can carry these huge, long-range weapons in normal undersea operations.

Commander John S. McCain, officer in charge of submarine guided missile development, said the demonstration will be a very significant step in the exploitation of sea power.

General Election In Burma

Rangoon, October 26. Burma will hold her long overdue general election in March next year, it was officially announced today.

Countrywide rebellions forced the government last May to postpone the election for an indefinite period.

The Burmese Constitution, which stipulated that it should have been held within 18 months of January, 1948, when Burma was granted independence, was amended to allow the present Government to remain in power after the deadline.

Rebels destroyed electoral rolls last summer but today's Government statement said that the preparation of fresh registers will be started this week in areas liberated from the insurgents.

In the Rangoon area, 4,000 election supervisors will make a house to house check of voters to complete the rolls within a month.

The nation's Constitution gives franchise rights to everyone over the age of 18.

Meanwhile, Burmese troops, augmented by Shan State forces, conducting a counter drive against the re-occupation of the Southern Shan state capital of Taunggyi, re-occupied the strategically important town of Mongpan.

Mongpan stands 25 miles East of Taunggyi on the main motor highway.

A communiqué said that Burma Air Force planes, in supporting actions, bombed and strafed a Karen convoy fleeing in disorder from the recaptured town destroying several trucks. The planes also bombed and machine gunned other targets in the Mongpan area.—Associated Press.

Indonesia Debt Issue Settled

The Hague, October 25. The dispute about Indonesia's national debt has virtually been settled between the Dutch and Indonesian negotiators at the round-table conference, here, usually reliable sources reported today.

The debt to be taken over by the United Republic Republic, when the Dutch transfer of sovereignty to the archipelago to end the four years' "hot" and cold war, was one of the two outstanding problems facing the round-table conference, which is now in its last week.

The other is the future of Dutch New Guinea.

The Indonesians are seeking its inclusion in the United Republic Republic, but the Dutch have suggested that it should have some independent status.

A special Political Committee was today still trying to decide the territory's future, but usually reliable sources said that it might have to refer the problem back to the Steering Committee of the round-table conference, now meeting 12 hours a day in a feverish effort to complete its work by the end of the month.—Reuter.

SCAP INVITE TO YOSHIDA

Tokyo, October 27. Mr. William J. Sebald, Chief of General MacArthur's Diplomatic Section, has invited the Prime Minister, Mr. Shigeru Yoshida, and other Cabinet members to dinner on October 28.

This is the first official invitation given to Japanese Cabinet Ministers by a top-level SCAP official since the lifting of the "non-fraternisation" ban.—Reuter.

The editorial continued: "Only if the present state of suspicion and mutual recrimination (between Russia and America) is replaced by some workable degree of mutual trust can there be hope of peace in the world."—Associated Press.

German Refugees Meet



Several thousand German refugees from the former German territories East of the Neisse, now occupied by Poland and Russia, appealed to the new West German Government to guarantee their rights. In a demonstration in the Wald-buehne Stadium in Berlin's British sector, refugee groups from former German Silesia, East and West Russia urged the civilised world to help 10,000,000 refugees get back to their homes. (Associated Press Photo).

Scientists Urge Mediation In The "Cold War"

London, October 26. The British Atomic Scientists Association today urged Europe's governments to mediate the differences between Russia and the United States.

"The fact that the U.S. still has a very considerable lead over Russia in the methods of production of atom bombs and has larger stocks of fissionable material can act as a very strong urge to the European countries."

The Association said this in an editorial in its monthly "Atomic Scientist News."

"These countries, with their relatively high densities of population and strong needs for imported foodstuffs are very vulnerable to attacks by even small numbers of atom bombs. This argument applies with particular force to Great Britain."

"It is therefore incumbent upon the governments of these countries to make every conceivable effort to mediate between America and Russia."

The British Atomic Scientists Association was founded in 1945 by a group of scientists including Mr. M. L. E. Oliphant and others who participated in the atomic energy projects in Britain, the United States or Canada.

A Reminder Its publication said that the announcement of an atomic explosion in Russia, "which seems to have come as a shock in many quarters, should have been expected."

"Responsible authorities have repeated many times that the development of atomic bombs by any country is merely a matter of time, and a limited time at that," the magazine commented. "This announcement should serve to remind us all of the continued urgency of some solution of the problem of control of atomic weapons."

The editorial continued: "Only if the present state of suspicion and mutual recrimination (between Russia and America) is replaced by some workable degree of mutual trust can there be hope of peace in the world."—Associated Press.

NEHRU TAKEN TO TASK

New York, October 26. The "New York World-Telegram" took India's Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, to task editorially today for describing the Communist war in China as a "farmers' uprising."

The editorial cited Mr. Nehru's remarks at a news conference in Ottawa and called attention to his statement that Russia is wrong in accusing India of leaning to the West.

"So there we are," the editorial said, "just about where we came in. Chinese Communism is a simple agrarian movement and India, under Nehru the Marxist, is going to keep on being friendly with Russia."

The "World-Telegram" recalled that Mr. Nehru had been hailed upon his arrival here as "a Western counterpoise of Red China's Mao," and concluded: "We think the build-up and subsequent deflation of this Nehru myth is going to have some unfortunate results. This conclusion is based on a report from Hong Kong yesterday reflecting a growing spirit of defeatism in South East Asia as a result of the Pandit's remarks in this country."—Associated Press.

Air Defence Exercises In America

Washington, October 26. The Air Force announced today that it will hold a major air defence training exercise next month in the North Western United States.

The air exercise will be the largest ever held in the area. The Air Force said about 5,000 men and 200 planes will be used.

The area's new radar screen and fighter defence groups will play important parts.—Associated Press.

Warning On Germ Warfare

Washington, October 26. Major General Anthony McAuliffe, new chief of the Chemical Corps, said today that the United States must be prepared to combat germ warfare in the event of war with Russia.

He described the Russians as ruthless and said they would use anything they could get hold of.

He did not think the United States would use gas or germs as weapons except in retaliation. The atomic bomb still is the United States' greatest weapon, he added.

General McAuliffe made these statements to reporters as he took over the command of Chemical Corps. He succeeded Major-General Alden Waitt, who was dismissed because of his connection with "five per centers."

The stocky, ruddy complexioned officer, who gained World War II fame with his reported reply of "nuts" to a German surrender demand, acknowledged that his technical knowledge of chemical and biological warfare is limited.

But he expressed confidence that he could do a good job in running the Chemical Corps. He said he understood that the Chemical Corps is making good progress in gas and germ warfare and the development of radiological defences. General McAuliffe had been commander of the 24th division in Japan.—United Press.

Zilliacus' Attack On America

London, October 26. Konni Zilliacus, independent Member of Parliament, who was expelled from the Labour Party last June for his pro-Communist attitude, told the House of Commons tonight that powerful forces were at work in the United States which might sweep the country into Fascism and a third world war.

Mr. Zilliacus made a vicious attack on conditions in America as other Members constantly interrupted him and insisted that he was out of order.

He said he would ask the British Government to complain to the United Nations against the treatment of the coloured population of the United States.

Speaking just before the Commons adjourned, Mr. Zilliacus said Members should pay attention to "the growth of insubordination and authoritarianism in the United States and the danger these developments carry with them for our country and the peace of the world."—United Press.

BRITISH ARMY IN GREECE

London, October 26. The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, told Parliament today that a decision to withdraw British troops from Greece had not been taken.

"It will come before the Cabinet at an early date and the whole thing will be gone into," he said.

Mr. Bevin was replying to questions on a statement in many British newspapers today that a decision had already been taken to withdraw the troops.

In reply to another question, Mr. Bevin said: "We are not sacking the soldiers. I think the moral value of these troops while Greece has been trying to establish her freedom has been very great."

Mr. Bevin said that the question of the British Military Mission in Greece was "under active consideration."—Reuter.

FEDERATION OF EDITORS

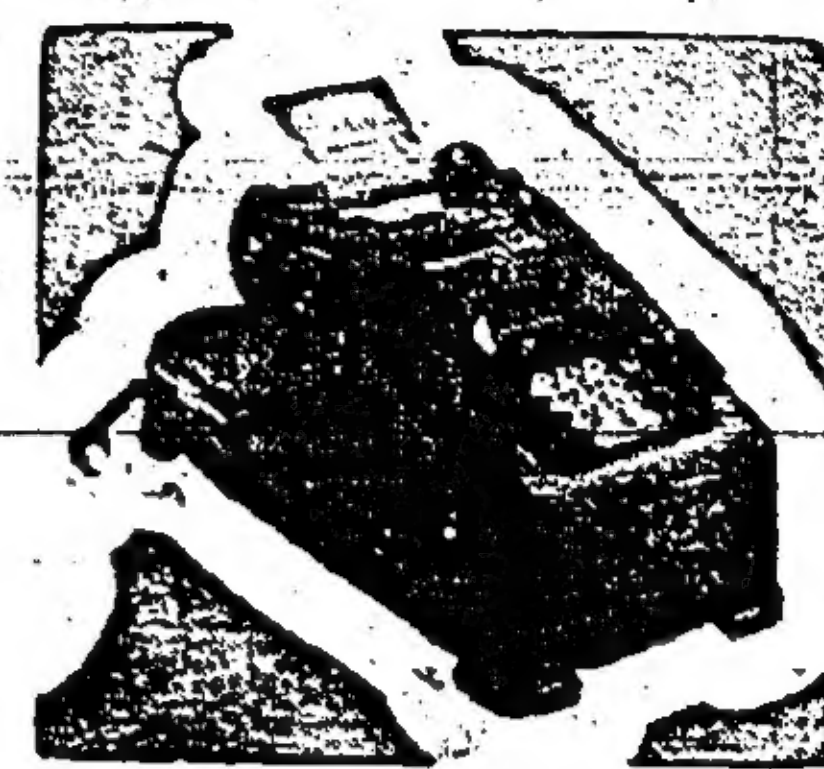
Paris, October 27. The International Federation of Editors, heard a "declaration of the rights and duties of the press" at their Congress, which opened here today.

The Federation was set up in 1939 "to destroy the invasion of lies which is the advance guard of armed invasion."—Reuter.

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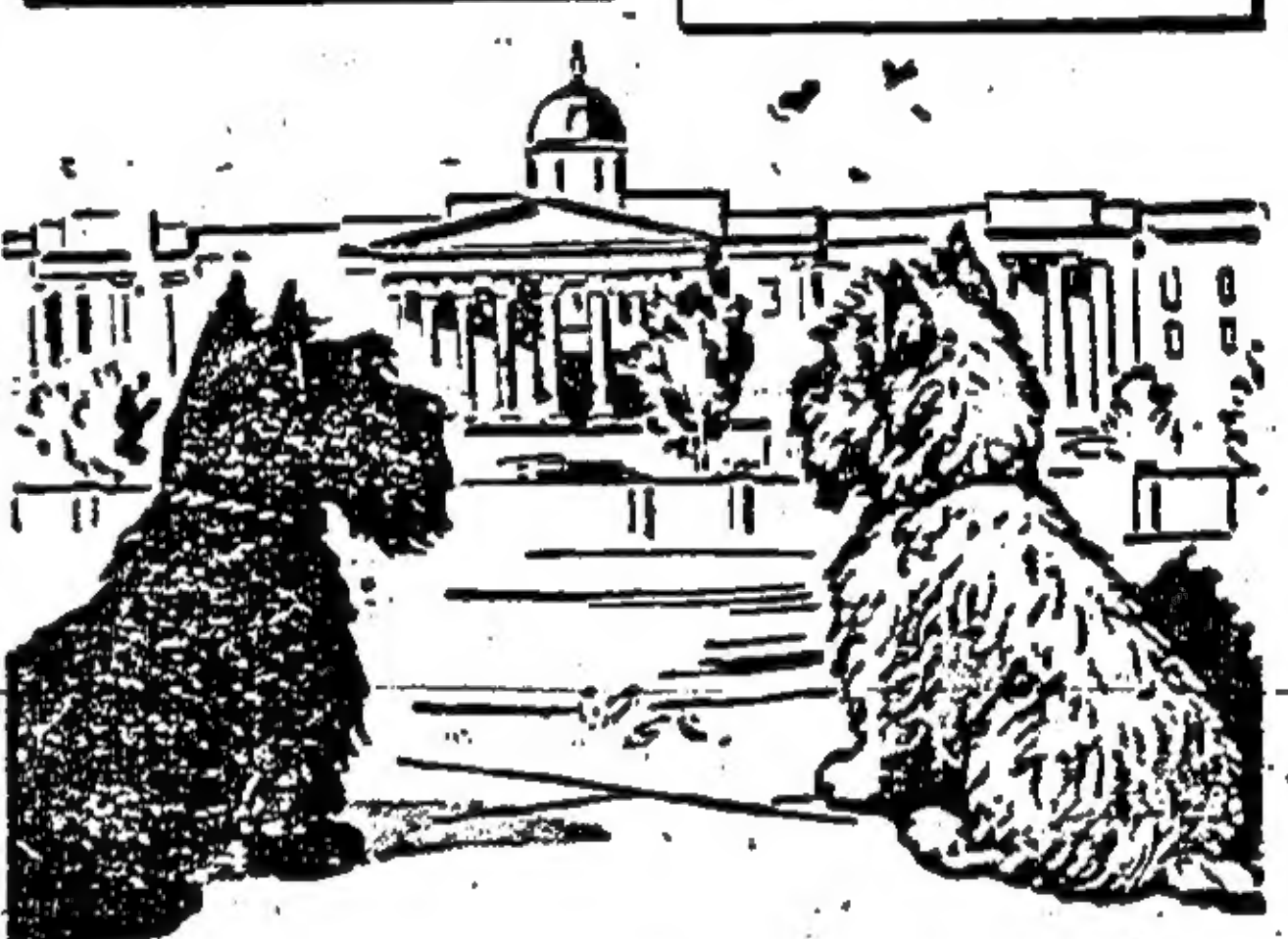
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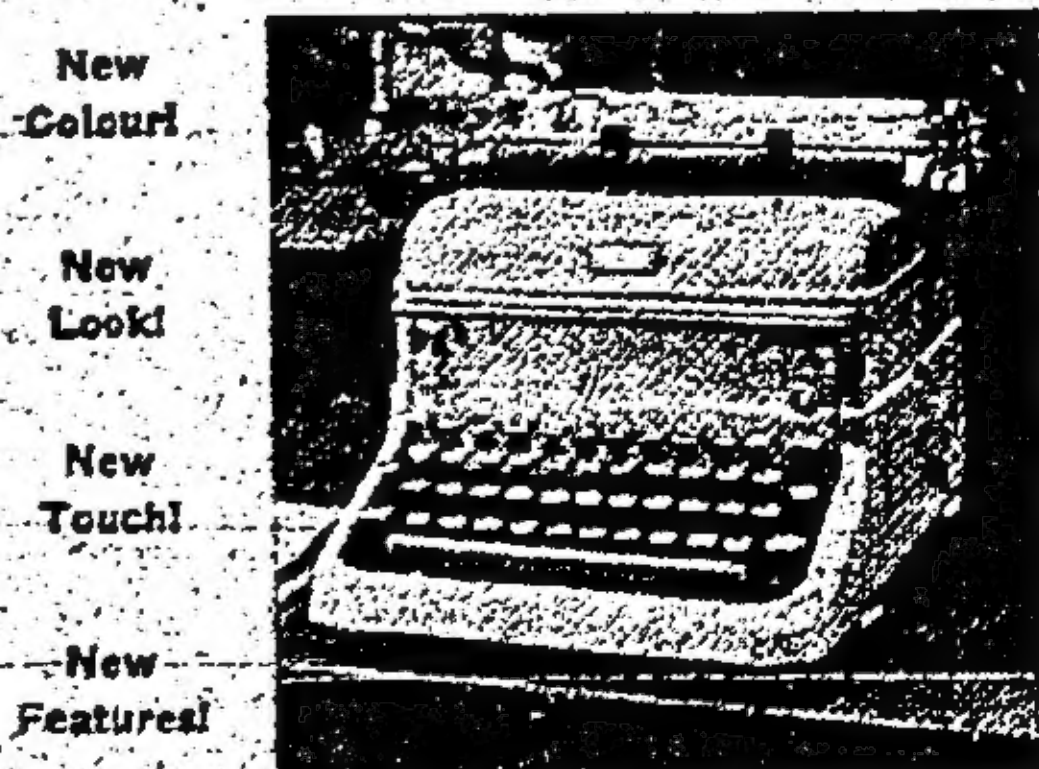
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CREECH JONES REPORTS ON MALAYA 'WAR'

London, October 26.

Some 870 Communist guerillas have been killed in Malaya since the beginning of the emergency, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, told Parliament today.

"Bandit gangs and murder squads continue to take toll of life and property as the elimination of these evil-doers is not easy," he said.

In the operation some 870 bandits have been killed and as a result of administrative measures a great deal has been done to deprive the hard core of the bandits of their source of supply.

BRITISH OFFER IN DESERT WAR

Cairo, October 26.

Britain offered to equip a complete Egyptian armoured division for the Palestine war, but Ismail Sidky Pasha, the Egyptian Premier at the time, turned down the offer, a leading Egyptian commentator said today.

Writing in the afternoon newspaper "Al Zama," Edgard Galle Pasha said highly-placed British officers gave him the information at the time of the Palestine war. He said the report was confirmed later.

The writer said the British Government made the offer to Sidky Pasha, but the Premier refused it—a decision, he said, which probably caused the Arab defeat in the Palestine war with the Jews.

"Had the Egyptian Army received in 1948 complete equipment for an armoured division, it would have had ample time to train its troops and would have entered Tel-aviv within 15 days of the beginning of the conflict," he said.

He said the United States and Czechoslovakia equipment which she received after the United Nations truce.

The allegation was Galle Pasha's latest move in the bitter campaign he is waging against Sidky Pasha in connection with the proposed collective security pact for Arab nations, currently under discussion at the Arab League conference.

Sidky Pasha is a firm opponent of the pact, which Galle supports.—United Press.

TRAIN CRASHES INTO BUFFERS

Brussels, October 26.

Ten were injured when an electric train crashed into the buffers at Brussels' Quartier Leopold station.

Five of the injured are in a serious condition.

It is thought that defective brakes caused the crash. After hitting the buffers, the train knocked over a high tension electric pylon. The impact carried the engine up a short flight of stairs where it wrecked a cigarette kiosk and severely damaged the station building.—Associated Press.

Buenos Aires, October 26.

Five were killed and three injured when a military transport plane crashed into a wooded hill 25 miles North of Tucuman today.—Associated Press.

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"Constant pressure of the security forces has broken up many of the larger gangs and most of the attacks are now made by fewer than 10 bandits," Mr. Creech Jones said.

An agreement has been made with the Government of Siam for co-operation between the police forces of the two countries so that bandits may no longer escape by crossing from one country to another," he added.

The Minister said that if bandits surrendered with their arms and were not guilty of acts of murder or terrorism they would not suffer the death penalty. An intensified policy in military operations had led in recent weeks to increased contact with the bandits in Malaya. They were continuing to press this policy with vigour.

New Stations

Progress was being made with the task of bringing the Chinese rural population in remote areas under administrative control.

Sixty-seven police stations had been built since the beginning of the year and more were being erected, Mr. Creech Jones said.

He stated that the re-establishment of confidence in the squatter areas by administrative measures was being pressed forward.

Air Commodore Harvey, Conservative, said that there was a fairly general impression in Britain that the people were not being kept informed of the situation in Malaya. Was it not a fact that since the end of July the situation had deteriorated?

Mr. Creech Jones replied, "No, no, the situation has not deteriorated. In some months the difficulties are greater than in other months but I think that the authorities are pursuing the problem and pressing their operations with all vigour."

Deportations

Mr. Walter Fletcher, Conservative, asked, "As Amoy and Swatow are no longer ports to which bandits can be deported is any difficulty arising now in getting rid of bandits who are due for deportation?"

Mr. Creech Jones replied, "We have to some extent been obliged to abandon the policy which we had hoped to pursue, but alternative measures have been taken in respect of squatters who have been detained."

Mr. John Platts Mills, Independent Labour, asked if a report that there were now 100,000 of the "so-called security forces, coloured and European police and soldiers, operating against the Malayan people" was correct.

Mr. Creech Jones answered, "The forces are not operating against the Malayan people. They are operating against the bandits" (cheers).

Asked by Mr. Leonard Gammans, Conservative, how many security forces, European planters and tin miners had been killed, the Colonial Secretary said he was unable to give the figures without notice.

Replying to another question, Mr. Creech Jones said that 10 Europeans, 10 Gurkhas, four Malay members of the security forces and six Royal Air Force men lost their lives in Malaya from July 1 to October 20 inclusive. These included accidental deaths.

In the same period 106 civilians, 33 police and 187 bandits were killed.—Reuter.

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Russia Speeds Up Oil Production

Vienna, October 26.

Allied oil experts reported here today that Soviet Russia is speeding up beyond an economic level production from East Austrian oilfields due to be handed back to former British and American owners when an Austrian peace treaty is signed.

Production last week is said to have reached a record of 3,740 tons in one day, vastly exceeding even the highest level reached by the Nazis during the war and 37 times greater than the pre-war level.

The oil is being bought by Russia at far below world prices and sold abroad and in Eastern Europe at high prices on the black market, these experts said.—Reuter.

PERSIAN BAN ON FOREIGNERS

Teheran, October 27.

All foreign cultural and educational establishments in the provinces of Persia must close down, the Persian Cabinet decreed today.

Establishments in Teheran will be subject to new regulations, drastically restricting all activities except language classes.

The order affects five institutes of the British cultural organization, the British Council, Russia has two institutes in the Persian provinces. There are no American establishments.—Reuter.

TUC AT LOGGERHEADS OVER ECONOMY PLANS

London, October 26.

The powerful trade union leaders were split today over the Labour Government's economy drive to save Britain from bankruptcy. They brought into the open opposing points of view which have been simmering inside the 8,000,000-member Trades Union Congress, the backbone of the Socialist Government's political strength.

The TUC has yet to approve the Government's devaluation of the pound and the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee's new £280,000,000 cut in Government spending and the general standard of living.

Mr. Robert Willis, TUC official and General Secretary of the London Society of Compositors, demanded "plain talk" from the Government.

"It is of little use calling on the workers to refrain from making wage demands despite the urge of increased prices if the Government itself is not also pursuing a cold and courageous policy."

Mr. Willis, a member of the TUC's Economic Committee, wrote in his union journal, "The Government is holding the line on wages and at the same time raising prices to fight inflation."

Mr. Willis said that trade unionists could work harder and accept greater sacrifices "but only under a leadership and a Government that knows its own mind."

Meanwhile Sir William Lawther, President of the National Union of Mineworkers, advocated

support of the Government's policies.

"What else can be done?" Sir William asked in a statement. He is also a member of the TUC Economic Committee.

"Either we accept the hard facts or we go down to a lower standard of living. There is no second choice. The day of alibis has gone."

Mr. Vincent Tewson, Secretary of the TUC, said there was no disagreement among TUC council members over the economic policies.

Call For Restraint

"It is not a question of noisy meetings of splits and of grave differences of opinion," he told a news conference. "We realise the gravity of the situation and the main problem is to see how it can be dealt with."

Mr. Tewson said that the TUC Economic Committee would examine the Government's economy programme at a special council meeting on November 9. He said the Economic Committee has not yet come to any conclusions, but it was clear that workers must show "utmost restraint" in pressing for higher wages.

The General Council of the

British Trades Union Congress withheld the vote of confidence in the Labour Government's economic programme which it must give on behalf of the country's 8,000,000 organised workers if the programme is to succeed.

It avoided a detailed discussion of the Government's new economy cuts. Leaders who went to the meeting prepared to stage a revolt were, therefore, unable to do so.

Instead, the Council told its Special Committee of 'economic experts' to accelerate the investigation it began when devaluation of the Pound was announced six weeks ago. November 9 was fixed as a deadline. On that date the final statement of the policy of the TUC is expected.

Backing Expected

The general impression among observers here is that it will give qualified backing to the Government.

There was a brief general discussion of the cuts in Government expenditure at today's meeting.

Afterwards, an official statement was issued saying, "In the General Council's view the proposed economies, far from representing an insignificant contribution to a solution of the country's immediate difficulties, will if vigorously applied, have the effect over the next 12 months of reducing substantially the present inflationary pressure on prices and encouraging the diversion of the country's resources to expansion of the export trades."

—Associated Press and Reuter.

POP

Hot reception

MAY I CHANGE MY ROOM PLEASE?

BUT IT'S THE BEST IN THE HOTEL.

I KNOW BUT IT'S ON FIRE!

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

Does this impress you?

DEREK GESTURES AGAIN—

YOU HAVE WHERE?

Oh-oh—I MUST BE CAREFUL. I CAN'T TELL HIM I KNOW MANDRAKE!

RIP KIRBY

By ALEX RAYMOND

I KNOW IT'S RATHER SUDDEN NOTICE... BUT I'VE LEFT AN EXTRA WEEK'S BOARD ON THE DRESSER...

HELLO! YOU'VE GOT TO BE BASH! LEAVING US!

SIT DOWN. I WANT TO TALK TO YOU.

YOU LOOK TO ME LIKE A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS PHANNING AWAY FROM SOMETHING!

NOT THAT IT'S ANY OF YOUR BUSINESS... I AM

JOHNNY HAZARD

By FRANK ROBBINS

ARE YOU REFERRING TO A PATIENT OR A PLANE? GICK TICKERS, IMPED! IF YOU MEAN YOU'D LIKE THE ENGINE CHECKED, I SHALL BE HAPPY TO OBLIGE!

SORRY, PAL... MEANT NO OFFENSE WITH MY PIG-LATIN. JUST NEVER KNEW THAT ENGINE DOCTORS IN THESE PARTS NEEDED AN OXFORD 'SHEEP' TO PRACTICE!

OXFORD, MY DEAR CHAP, IS ONLY FOR ASSISTANT MECHANICS...

CAMBRIDGE 'S HE MY ALMA MATER?

P.S. HE IS MINE! GLAD TO MEET YOU, CAMBRIDGE. AND NOW ABOUT SINGING A COUPLE OF STUN GONGS AFTER WE FINISH THIS STUNT?

CHINA MAIL PHOTOGRAPHS AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION AT CHINA MAIL OFFICES WINDSOR HOUSE

JANE

...YES, SIR, THIS FELLER CAME BARGING INTO OUR REGATTA BROADSIDE ON—AND HALF SEAS OVER—LET OFF A PISTOL THAT STARTED OUR CHAPS RACING—

THEN, AFTER NEARLY SCUTTLED OFF ALONG THE COAST WITH HIS ENGINE ALL OUT AND A GIRL ABOARD SCREAMING HER HEAD OFF FOR LAUGHTER!

YOU'RE MISTAKEN, GENTLEMEN!—SHE WAS SHOOTING FOR HELP!—THAT MAN WAS A CROOK WHO KIDNAPPED HER AND STOLEN THE YACHT!

BY GAD, SIR!—WELL, PUT EVERY CRAFT IN THE CLUB TO SEA AND COMB THE SEA FOR HIM!

COME ON, JENNY—WE'RE IN THIS TOO!

ROYAL INTER-OCEAN LINES

JAVA PORTS and MACASSAR

SAILINGS	ARRIVALS
"TITJALENGKA" 1st Nov.	28th Oct.
"TIBADAR" 15th Nov.	10th Nov.
"TITJALENGKA" 3rd Dec.	25th Nov.

MANILA

SAILINGS	ARRIVALS
"BOISSEVAIN" 8th Nov.	
"STRAAT SOENDA" 30th Nov.	
"TEGELBERG" 28th Dec.	10th Nov.
"TIJKAPEK" 25th Jan.	8th Dec.

* No passenger accommodation available.

SINGAPORE, PENANG and BELAWAN DELI

SAILINGS	ARRIVALS
"TITJALENGKA" 1st Nov.	28th Oct.
"VAN HEUTSZ" 17th Nov.	12th Nov.
"TITJALENGKA" 3rd Dec.	29th Nov.

* Calling Singapore only.

EAST & SOUTH AFRICA & SOUTH AMERICA

SAILINGS	ARRIVALS
"BOISSEVAIN" 8th Nov.	
"STRAAT SOENDA" 30th Nov.	
"TEGELBERG" 28th Dec.	10th Nov.
"TIJKAPEK" 25th Jan.	8th Dec.

Calling at Mombasa & L. Marques direct. Transshipment cargo accepted on through B/L to Dar-Es-Salaam and Zanzibar.

* No passenger accommodation available.

JAPAN

SAILINGS	ARRIVALS
"STRAAT SOENDA" 9th Nov.	23rd Nov.
"TEGELBERG" 12th Nov.	24th Nov.
"TIJKAPEK" 10th Dec.	21st Dec.
"TEGELBERG" 15th Dec.	26th Dec.

* No passenger accommodation available.

Agents: HOLLAND—EAST ASIA LINE EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA

SAILINGS	ARRIVALS
"MOLENKERK" 8th Nov.	Early Nov.
"MEERKERK" Early Dec.	Early Nov.

Transshipment cargo accepted on through B/L to India, Mediterranean and Northern European ports.

JAPAN

SAILINGS	ARRIVALS
"MOLENKERK" 8th Nov.	8th Nov.
"MEERKERK" Early Nov.	Early Dec.

KING'S BUILDING: TELS: 28015 to 28017
CHINESE AGENTS: 82, CONNAUGHT RD. C. TELS: 31196-25133.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC COAST

VIA LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO
m.v. "DONA NATI" 7th Nov.
m.v. "TONGHAI" Late Nov.

SAILING FOR U.S. ATLANTIC COAST

VIA SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES
m.v. "DONA NATI" (Calls Japan) Late Nov.

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CHINESE SHIPPING OFFICE Tels. 23738-20153

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Union Building Telephone: 20321 & 31341

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EXPRESS SERVICE

"CITOS"

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for

Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide

via

Manila and Rabaul

Transshipment cargo accepted for Fiji and New Zealand

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

General Agents Tel. 28021/6

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

TEXTILE EXPORTERS IN THE U.S. WORRIED

New York, October 25.

American textile exporters are preparing protests against General MacArthur's action in abolishing floors under the prices of Japanese exports.

John H. Judge, president of the Textile Exports Association, said that protests are being drafted to officials both in Washington and Tokyo by foreign traders who are "highly perturbed" by the action.

New York Stock Exchange

New York, October 25.

The market hovered around its 1949 high on Wednesday with numerous key stocks edging up to new highs for the year in a generally improved market. Gains ranged from fractions to an extreme of around two points.

Some quarters linked the improvement with what had the earmarks of a revival of efforts to settle the steel strike. From all outward appearances, however, both the steel and coal strike still were deadlocked.

Volume expanded to around 1,500,000 shares. Buying interest got off to a late start, but prices were just about the best of the session.

Highs for 1949 were hit by U.S. Steel, General Motors and Du Pont among others. Jones and Laughlin made a substantial come-back after dropping more than a point on word that the directors had decided to postpone dividend action. Rail stocks inclined to stand back. Low-price Benquet Consolidated Mining lost 1/8 at 2-3/8 at one time, with one sale of 10,000 shares at that price, but later recovered.

Dow Jones averages: Stocks 68.34; 20 Industrials 189.08; 15 Rails 48.63; 10 Utilities 38.72.

Closing stock quotations:

Adams Express	21 1/2
Alaska Juneau	3 1/2
American Can	96 1/2
American Smelting	48 1/2
American Telephone	144 1/2
American Tobacco	36
American Waterworks	8
Anaconda Copper	28 1/2
Aviation Corp	5 1/2
Baldwin Locomotive	10 1/2
Barnsdall	52
Bentley Aviation	32
Bethlehem Steel	30
Boeing Aircraft	23 1/2
Borden Co.	46 1/2
Canadian Pacific	14 1/2
C. I. Case	40 1/2
Chrysler	54 1/2
Colgate	42
Commercial Solvents	17 1/2
Corn Products	63 1/2
Du Pont	57 1/2
Eastman Kodak	43 1/2
General Electric	37 1/2
General Motors	66 1/2
Goodrich	65
Goodyear	40
Homestead Mining	49 1/2
International Harvester	28 1/2
International Tel. & Tel.	9 1/2
International Paper	64 1/2
Johns Manville	42 1/2
Kennecott Copper	48 1/2
Montgomery Ward	52
National Distillers	21 1/2
National Lead	33 1/2
New York Central	10 1/2
Packard Motors	3 1/2
Pan American Airways	9 1/2
Pennsylvania RR	14 1/2
Radio Corp.	13
Real Silk	11 1/2
Remington Rand	10 1/2
Republic Steel	21 1/2
Reynolds Tobacco	39 1/2
Schenley	23
Sears Roebuck	42 1/2
Shell Oil	39 1/2
Soco Vacuum	17 1/2
Southern Pacific	44 1/2
Standard Brands	21 1/2
Standard Oil of Calif.	68 1/2
Standard Oil of N. J.	73 1/2
Studebaker	25 1/2
Union Bag	27 1/2
Union Carbide	41 1/2
US Rubber	35
US Steel	25
US Lines	18 1/2
Westinghouse	28 1/2
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	70
Gen. Pub. Utilities	15 1/2

—Associated Press.

ECONOMIC PACT

Berlin, October 28.

An official communiqué tonight reports full agreement on economic matters between the Syrian delegation, headed by Khaleel Azim, and the Lebanese Finance Minister, Quail, on:

1. The hard currency obtained from the pipeline.

2. The sums receivable in virtue of monetary agreements with France.

3. Tobacco rights and railway concessions.

It was also learned that Lebanon has approved Egypt's collective security pact proposals supplemented by a collective economic co-operation pact.—Associated Press.

Siamese Trading With Japan

Siamese Trading With Japan

Tokyo, October 25.

Siam's commercial representative in Tokyo, Mr. Suphat Inganinanda, said \$20,000,000 worth of trade was conducted between Japan and Thailand during the past 10 months since the \$50,000,000 trade agreement was concluded between the two countries.

The agreement was concluded last December entailing SCAP authorization for the exchange of commercial goods between Thailand and Japan up to a limit of \$50,000,000.

Mr. Inganinanda said he hoped his recent arrival in Japan would result in better liaison for promoting large trade between Japan and Thailand.

Reported Japanese exports to Siam thus far included textiles, machinery, cotton cloths, ceramics, vehicles and locomotives.

Japanese imports from Siam included castor oil, salt, linned, teak, rubber and coconut oil.—United Press.

Money Market

There was little change in the market for US dollars yesterday. The opening rate was HK\$6.074 and the closing, \$6.08. Highest and lowest was \$6.084 and \$6.08.

TT was put through at HK\$6.12 1/2 and \$1.13.

Sterling was unchanged at HK\$15.50, as were also Australian pounds at HK\$12.20.

Piastres were nominal at HK\$11.80 a 100.

Tenai was unchanged at HK\$27 a 100, as were also NEI Guilders at HK\$24.30 a 100.

LONDON STOCKS

London, October 26.

Selling of British Government securities led to drops of up to two points in gilt-edged prices on the Exchange on Wednesday. The 1946 2 1/2 per cent Treasury bonds declined two points to a new low level of 268-1/4 compared with the issue price of 270. Some industrial shares also passed in sympathy with the Government bonds.

Oil shares were steady. The daily index of stocks was 101.7.—Associated Press.

SHIP MOVEMENTS

Seattle, October 26.

Ship arrivals: David C. Shanks Yokohama. Ship sailings: Axel Salen, Manila; Sonoma, Melbourne.

San Francisco, Ship arrivals: Danish steamer, Nikolai-Sobu Tanker, Mission Purissima-Okinawa.

Ship sailings: African Dawn Yokohama British MS Silverash, Manila.—Associated Press.

Notice To Consignees

s.s. "KUTSANG"

From Calcutta/Straits

arrived October 24, 1949.

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed in the premises of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. at 10 a.m. on Friday, October 28, 1949. Consignees are advised to have their Representatives present during the Survey.

Consignees are warned that claims for damage or shortage may not be accepted if the damage is not surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of Consignees' Representatives at this appointed time.

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General Managers,
Indo China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

Hong Kong Stock Exchange

A quieter day with practically no change in rates.

H.K. GOVT. LOANS

4 1/2% Loan 1934 & 1940 100k.

5 1/2% Loan 1945 100k.

3 1/2% Loan 1948 100k.

H.K. & S. Bank 145 1/2.

Chartered Bank 49 3/4.

Merchants Bank A. & B. 42 1/2.

Bank of East Asia 35 1/2.

Canton Ins. 25 1/2.

Union Ins. 60 1/2.

China Underwriters 5 1/2.

H.K. Fire Ins. 21 1/2.

INSURANCES

Shanghai 12 1/2.

China Provident 11 1/2.

Shanghai Dockyard 15 1/2.

Wheelocks 27 1/2.

SHIPPING

Delaware 20 1/2.

H.K. & S. Bank 145 1/2.

Indo China (Prod.) 88 1/2.

Indo China (Def.) 20 1/2.

Shella (Beaver) 66 3/4.

Union Waterworks 25 1/2.

Shanghai Hongkong Wharves 12 1/2.

H.K. Docks 12 1/2.

China Provident 11 1/2.

Shanghai Dockyard 15 1/2.

Wheelocks 27 1/2.

MINING

Rob. Mines 5 1/2.

H.K. Mines 21 1/2.

H.K. LANDS, HOTELS & BLDGS.

H. & S. Hotels 11 1/2.

H.K. Lands 21 1/2.

Shanghai Lands 23 1/2.

Humphreys 16 1/2.

H.K. Real Estate 21 1/2.

Chinese Estates 14 1/2.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

H.K. Tramways 16 1/2.

10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100.

Peak Tram (Old) 18 1/2.

(New) 10 1/2.

Star Ferry 46 1/2.

C. Light 10 1/2.

(Old) 12 1/2.

(New) 9 1/2.

H.K. Electric 31 1/2.

Macao Electric 31 1/2.

Sandakan Light 8 1/2.

Telephones 18 1/2.

Shanghai Gas 12 1/2.

INDUSTRIALS

Cald. Macc. (Ord.) 25 1/2.

Canton Jew 3 1/2.

Cementa 23 1/2.

H.K. Ropes 14 1/2.

H.K. Ropes 14 1/2.

DAIRY FARM 41 1/2.

Watsons 44 1/2.

L. Crawford 17 1/2.

Sincere 4 1/2.

China Emporium 5 1/2.

Sun Co. Ltd. 2 1/2.

Kwong Sang Hong 7 1/2.

Wing On (H.K.) 7 1/2.

Wm. Powell, Ltd. 9 1/2.

MISCELLANEOUS

China Enterprises 14 1/2.

H.K. Construction (Ord.) 2 1/2.

(New) 1 1/2.

Video Pictas 15 1/2.

Maxson Investments 5 1/2.

Martman (H.K.) 2 1/2.

Shanghai Loan 15 1/2.

Yankee 2 1/2.

COTTONS

Ewe 6 1/2.

RUBBER, Etc., COMPANIES

Alma Estates 14 1/2.

Anglo-Dutch 3 1/2.

Anglo-Java 1 1/2.

Bata Annex 46 1/2.

Bata Plantations 2 1/2.

Chemical Union 40 1/2.

Chemical Rubbers 20 1/2.

Consolidated Rubbers 10 1/2.

Domination Rubbers 10 1/2.

Langkate 10 1/2.

Kepah Rubbers 30 1/2.

Rubber Trusts 3 1/2.

Samarang Rubbers 25 1/2.

